ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,096—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th Feb.
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	3rd March.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th "
† GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	17th "
B.L. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	31st "
B.L. OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.L. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th "
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Venice, Plymouth, and London.
These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.
The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.
Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipp at Colombo:—
February 21st March 7th, March 21st
April 4th April 18th.
In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th February, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.
ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	1,194	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 8th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Feilner	3,578	500	9th March.
CARQ. BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig	4,469	250	9th April.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
RETURN TICKETS.
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nordbecher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

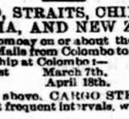
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	21st March

Connecting at Colombo with the s. s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.
Custom House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 21st,

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th March, 5th April and 3rd May.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th March.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Custom House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 9, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

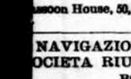


DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ITALIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
CALEDONIA	3,390	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,544	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,089	J. Brown	May 3.
ITALIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies but thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further Particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
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SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.
S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.
S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th February, at 10 a.m.
FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 22nd February, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.
FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "CULNA," 2,030 tons, on the 23rd February, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.
FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.
S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 12th March, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st February, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
"WERNETH HALL"	4,100	500	24th March.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.
Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 450.
For further particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th February, 1894.

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BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

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LATEST ADDITIONS.
SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design	Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and 95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.
1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.
Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.
Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principle Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.
Consultations free.
For appointment, &c., call or address
WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.
FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.
"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.
"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.
"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Geneva and Moscow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.
"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."
Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

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		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
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455.	" " " mounted on cloth "	2 12	3 2
456.	" " unmounted, thicker texture "	0 14	1 0
456.	" " " thicker texture, mounted on cloth. "	2 12	3 2
100.	" (smooth surface), in sheets 39½ by 28½ ins. per sheet	0 8	0 9
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441.	GREY DRAWING PAPER FOR DETAILS, Extra Thick 57 ins. wide. "	0 10	0 12

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
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"BACHELOR'S JARS"
Containing 1, 2, or 4 gallons of the finest Scotch Whisky. Plated Taps Supplied if required. Send Jars to the Godown to be RE-FILLED.
PRICE per Gallon for Cash, Rs. 14-12 and Rs. 12.
VALUE of Jars allowed on Return.
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JUST RECEIVED,
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS OF
REAL MANILLA CIGARS,
"FLORA DE LA ISABELA,"
KNOWN TO BE EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT AND DELIGHTFUL.

Imperiales	in Boxes of	25	with silver foil. Rs.	7 8 per box
Primo de Revelo	"	25	"	6 0 "
Regl. Antonio Lopez	"	50	with ring	11 0 "
Non Plus Ultra	"	50	"	9 0 "
Exquisitos	"	50	"	7 0 "
Princes as (small size)	"	50	"	5 0 "
Neuvo Habano Especial	"	100	"	6 0 "
Do. do. No. 1	"	100	"	5 0 "
Do. do. No. 2	"	100	"	4 8 "
Do. do. No. 3	"	100	"	4 0 "

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BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.
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GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.
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DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR
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Cash Discount 10 per cent.

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PERFECTION ASSURED.
MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.
They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to
FORFEIT THE WATCH.
Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.
Messrs. MARCKS & Co, Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.
ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.
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CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
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BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD?
Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam, which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest.
Annas 8 and Re. 1.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

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BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	"	"	50
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BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

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JUST RECEIVED, per P. & O. "GANGES"
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SMYRNA
FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
NON PLUS ULTRA,
NEVER IMPORTED IN INDIA.
Packed in Neat Paper Boxes of nearly 3 lbs each.
Figs per Packet Rs. 2
Raisins Sultanie, Seedless " " 2-8
N.B.—The Consignment being a Small one, Gentlemen are requested to book their Orders soon to prevent disappointment.
Apply Sharp to
D. MACROPOLO,
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HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.
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PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.
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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.
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Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
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Commence at 4 P. M., Sharp.
Children half-price to all parts.
Box Office open at MITCHELL & Co. for Reserved Seats daily.

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CHAS. B. HICKS.....Representative.
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GRAND ! INCREDIBLE ! ! MARVELLOUS ! ! !
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
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THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

THE ART EXHIBITION,
SECRETARIAT.
OPEN DAILY from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.
The last few days at reduced rates of admission.
MILITARY BAND EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION : EIGHT ANNAS.
CHILDREN, Half-price.
Students and Teachers accompanying them, also Four Annas

THE ANCHOR LINE S. S. ASIA has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and Discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.
Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without Delay.
Packages exceeding 30 Cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be Entertained.
Captain CLARK will attend every morning to Survey Damages.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings : Bombay, 21st February, 1894.

SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer Dco. BALDUINO, Captain A. Cruciani, are informed of her ARRIVAL from GENOA on the 21st instant, and that she is LOADING and DISCHARGING in VICTORIA DOCK, and all Claims for short delivery, &c., must be sent in before the DEPARTURE of the STEAMER, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.
C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, 22nd February, 1894.

FINEST CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

Apricots	Per Pound Re. 1-8.
Greengages	
Cherries	
Mirabelles	
Ginger	
Angelica	
Lemons	
China Oranges	
Assorted	
Plums	

Metz Fruit, in boxes, each .....Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

Bombay. {PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.,} Poona.

THE "BEACON."
KNITTING COMPETITION.

TWO PRIZES are offered for the Best Pair of KNITTED STOCKINGS for a BOY of 10.
FIRST PRIZE of Rs. 25 worth of any Goods advertised in the "Beacon" for any issue up to the 15th April.
SECOND PRIZE value Rs. 15 worth of any Goods in the same way.
Competitors must state with which Firm they wish the money to be expended, should they Win the Prize.
All Stockings must be sent by April 30th, and addressed to MABEL, The "Beacon" Office, Dehra Dun.

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL
DIRECTORY OF INDIAN MANUFACTORIES.
Uniform with the Indian Textile Journal.
(Royal 4to) Price Rs. 5-8, post free.

Containing a list of Factories of every description in India and Burma, descriptive Articles on Indian Industries, Statistical Tables, and details of the Acts and Rules affecting Commerce in the Empire.
To be had at the Office of the INDIAN TEXTILE JOURNAL, 27, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE of Landed Property at Mount Road in Narelwady, advertised TO BE SOLD THIS DAY, by order of the mortgagees, Sattarbhan Chapajee and others, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Mahadeo Fakirjee and others, has been POSTPONED until further orders.

SALE OF MACHINERY, CONSISTING OF ENGINES, BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.

By order of H. A. Acworth, Esq., C. S., Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 8th March, 1894, at 3 and 4 p.m. respectively, at the Carnac Bunder Pumping Station and Love Grove Pumping Station, at Worlee—
At Carnac Bunder, at 3 P.M.
One horizontal high pressure condensing engine with direct acting pump by Messrs. R. J. and S. Coupe Wigan.
Double acting pump and 2 Howard's patent tubular boilers of 16 nominal H. P. with donkey pump.
At Love Grove Pumping Station, Worlee, at 4 P.M.
Four sets of vertical compound condensing beam pumping engines, by Messrs. Yates and Co., Blacburn, two double acting pumps to each engine ; four iron Lancashire boilers by the above makers, each boiler 21 feet long by 7 feet diameter, with two fires attached to the boilers, to a Green's patent fuel economizer, also one 18" centrifugal pump combined with a horizontal high speed engine by Messrs. Gwynne and Co., London.
For full details and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 22, 1894.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
DIRECTOR & LESSEE.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.
LAST NIGHT BUT TWO
OF
HARRY STANLEY'S
COMIC OPERA & BURLESQUE CO.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY,
MONSTER BENEFIT
For the Most Enterprising, Liberal and Popular Manager,
MR. HARRY STANLEY,
Who, during ten consecutive years, has studied your interests, and endeavoured to cater for your amusement
WITHOUT REGARD TO EXPENSE OR PROFIT.

A CARD.
By Very Kind Permission of Mrs. HARMSTON, her Popular Manager, Mr. R. LOVE, Will Appear in his great Impersonation of Mr. HUGGLESTONE, the BANKER, In Dion Boucicault's Great Drama,
THE STREETS of LONDON.
ALSO THIS EVENING,
MR. WILLIAM DALY,
THE GREATEST LIVING VENTRILOQUIST.
Should be Seen by Everybody ! ! !

FRIDAY, 23RD FEBRUARY,
(By Special Request)
The Charming Burlesque,
"THE QUEEN OF HEARTS."

SATURDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY,
Positively the Last Night of the Season,
OUR GRAND ALHAMBRA PROGRAMME.
VARIETIES! VARIETIES!!

THE TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL
Will be held in the
TOWN HALL,
ON FRIDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1894.
Tickets, to Admit 1 Gentleman and 1 Lady.....Rs. 5.
Extra Lady.....Rs. 2.
Which may be had from the following :—
Mr. L. RUSHWORTH.....Chinchpoogly.
" A. BENISTON.....Tardeo.
" R. H. BATESON.....Parel.
" W. PICKERING.....Mazagon.
" R. WOOD.....Colaba.
" F. RHODES.....Dadar.
Or, MR. WM. SEEL, Hony. Secy., 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
An Early application for Tickets is requested as the number is LIMITED.
REFRESHMENTS will be Provided.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE :
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY
GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO,
KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY
NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, ZANZIBAR
AND ADEN.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4½ Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand ; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
H. CHALMERS, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :
BOMBAY and RAWALPINDI.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS.
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months, 5 per cent.; 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—2 per cent. per annum on balances over Rs. 250 and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Approved Security
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.
Full information and Rules furnished on application.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD, Officiating Manager.
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 21, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND, Agent.
40, Church Gate Street Bombay ; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Feb., 1894, at 5-30 P.M.
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Hon. Secretary.

BYCULLA CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House, on SATURDAY, the 24th February, at 6 o'clock P.M.
W. WEBB, Hon. Secretary.
23rd January, 1894.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER :—
2 Months at 5 per Cent. per annum.
3 and 4 Months at 6 per Cent. per annum.
Further particulars on application.
P. A. CHURCHWARD, Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—A Fresh Supply of FRY'S and CADBURY'S CONCENTRATED COCA in ¼ and ½ lb. tins. Also a great Variety of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams. Ices, Wines, Spirits of the Best quality at the
VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, Church Gate Street.

IN THE GOODS OF SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON, BARONET (DECEASED).
PURSUANT to SECTION 320 of Act X. of 1865, and Section 42 of Act XXVIII. of 1865. Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of SIR WILLIAM MACKINNON, late of Lour and Balinakill in the County of Argyll and of Strathaird in the County of Inverness in Scotland, Baronet, and a Member of the Mercantile Firm of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company, carrying on business at Calcutta in the Province of Bengal and Bombay, in the Empire of India, Deceased, should on or before the 31st day of May, 1894, send in particulars of such claims to WILLIAM CURRIE, of No. 16, Strand, in Calcutta, after which date no claims will be admitted and the Assets of the Estate of the said Deceased will be distributed.
ORR, ROBERTSON & BURTON, Attorneys for WILLIAM CURRIE, Esq., One of the Executors.
6, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta, 14th February, 1894.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE IN INDIA.
TENDER FOR STORES.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of Candles, Twine, Sealing Wax, Canvas and Drill Bags, and other Sundry Stores for the use of the Railway Mail Service in India, for two years from 1st April 1894. Articles to be delivered at the Central Stock Depot, Allahabad, or at the Howrah Railway Station Mail Office, as may be required.
2. Forms of Tender, containing complete information for Tenderers as to Articles, quantities, conditions, &c., may be obtained on application to the Manager of the Stock Depot, Railway Mail Service, Allahabad, or to the Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, Calcutta and Bombay, at whose Offices Samples of the Stores required may be seen.
3. No Tender will be considered unless written upon one of the Forms provided.
4. Tenders must reach the Office of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, Allahabad, on or before 1st March, 1894.
W. J. HAM, Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service.
Dated Allahabad, 13th February, 1894.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for SUPPLY of the undermentioned Articles required by the Poona Cantonment Committee, commencing from 1st April, 1894, to 31st March, 1895 :—
(a) Stationery.
(b) Disinfectants.
(c) Petty Conservancy supplies, such as Brooms, Baskets etc.
(d) Kerosine Oil for Public Lighting.
(e) Petty supplies for Public Lighting.
(f) Supply of Bullocks and Drivers for Rubbish, Night-soil, Cesspool, and Water-carts, Beef and Mutton Vans, and Filth Carts for the Slaughter Yard.
(g) Supply of Rations for European and Native Patients in the Cantonment Hospital, as per Government Scale.
(h) Supply of Calves for Vaccination.
(i) Supply of Iron, Wood, and other Articles.
2. Blank Tender forms and documents, showing the conditions to be complied with by the persons whose Tender is accepted and the Earnest money required, will be supplied on payment of 8 annas, and postage fee, at the Secretary's Office, Poona Cantonment Committee.
3. Tenders must be sent so as to reach the Office of the Secretary, Cantonment Committee, Poona, not later than 12 Noon on the 28th FEBRUARY, 1894.
4. The Undersigned will refuse to receive any Tender unless it be submitted in a Sealed Cover.
5. The authority to accept a Tender vests in the Cantonment Committee, who will at their discretion accept the highest, or lowest, or any other Tender, or reject any or all tenders submitted.
6. The communication of acceptance of a Tender will be put in course of transmission at any time within one month from the last day on which the Tenders are due.
E. D. NEWNHAM-SMITH, MAJOR, Secretary, Cantonment Committee.
Poona, 15th February, 1894.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Suscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.
By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co., Secretaries.

GREAT COAT CLOTH
FOR Military and Police Great Coat Cloth of all the regulation colours and qualities, apply to the
ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.
N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvye, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors : THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 4 Post free,
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NOTICES.

THE MOST WONDERFUL AND VALUABLE BOOK IN THE WORLD.
BY
JOHN HERN,
Professor of Hygiene and Massotherapy.
His Great NO MEDICINE Remedy
FOR ALL DISEASES.
THE GREATEST DISCOVERY EVER MADE.

IT will positively cure with surprising rapidity CONSUMPTION, Rheumatics, Elephantiasis, Diabetes, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, all Kidney or Urinary trouble, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Lung and Chest Complaints, Cough, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia (Indigestion), Biliousness, Headaches, Fevers, Ague, Constipation, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Piles, inward or outward, the severest cases, Cattarh in head, chronic or otherwise Palpitation, Sea-sickness or during pregnancy-Nervous and General Debility, Insomnia (Sleeplessness), and all women's complaints and children's diseases. It strikes at the seat or root of all diseases, and removes the cause as if by magic. It has restored to health thousands pronounced to be incurable cases. Over thirty thousand Testimonials. A large sheet posted to any address. Only the one first outlay is required. No remedy in the world to equal it. No fear of death from cholera with this. The cholera germs cannot thrive in you. They are killed at once. The whole remedy is fully unfolded and explained in a beautifully bound book of 334 large pages. The most valuable book in the world (except the Bible). Mrs. and Mr. John Hern have been over sixteen years practising and studying the cure of Diseases without Medicine.
They have been the means of restoring great numbers of hopeless pronounced incurable cases. The secret of other said-to-be great remedies is not divulged by the discoverers ; but as mine and Dr. Hall's are fully divulged and explained in my book and his pamphlet, we must require purchasers to pledge themselves to keep the secret within their own family household. DR. WILFORD HALL'S WONDERFUL HEALTH PAMPHLET can be purchased from me separate from my book at Rs. 6 ; but should they send for my book afterwards, Rs. 16 will be charged for it without the supply of second pamphlet as no such value for the money charged can be bought in the world. It contains the most valuable information in the world for curing all diseases. It is no untruth to say that it is worth over a hundred times value of Dr. Hall's pamphlet or any other book or pamphlet on earth, dealing with disease and health. From the information it contains, the most enfeebled old or young can obtain health, vital energy, and longevity. It takes directly hold of the very worst cases of disease and removes them.
No drugs or medicine used. No more doctors' bills to pay. Confirmed, hopeless, suffering invalids with this book can entertain the highest hope of a speedy restoration to health. My book gives complete information how to cure all diseases without using at all Dr. Hall's great discovery and remedy. I have added to Dr. Hall's Pamphlet a most valuable appendix and preface written and copyrighted by myself over a year ago. This information I found absolutely necessary for the proper carrying out of the system of treatment. Before I added this I was flooded with letters of inquiry for further information—some asking about a dozen questions. See 4 columns of testimonials published : "Englishman," 30th March ; "Statesman," 31st March. My Book, also contains Dr. Forest's Great Hygienic Remedy, also Dr. Trall's Great No Medicine remedy ; also Dr. Geo. Lade's Great No Medicine remedy ; also Dr. Allison's Great No Medicine remedy ; also the celebrated Dr. Baillie's No Medicine remedy ; also Dr. Arnott's No Medicine remedy ; also Dr. Burne's No Medicine remedy ; and many other celebrated Hygiene Professors.

PLEDGE OF HONOUR.
I hereby pledge my word and honour not to show the book that I am to receive from John Hern or to reveal its contents to anyone, nor will I allow it to be seen by any person except the members of my own family, from each of whom a promise shall be exacted not to reveal the contents of the book to others. The members of my family shall only consist of my blood relatives, residing permanently together with me as one household, and not my married children, brothers and sisters living apart from me, or father or mother, if I am married and residing apart from them.
Signed this day of 18
Address P. O.
One witness.
No Books supplied or posted without the "Pledge" being given. Price of the Book Rs. 16 ; packing and Posting As. 4 extra. By Value Payable Post, including Post Office Commission, Packing and Postage, Rs. 16-8. Cut this Pledge out, sign with one witness including the above amount, send to.
"Keep it by you so that you can cut out the pledge and send for the book when you make up your mind if you cannot do so at once, which if you only knew its value, you would not delay."
JOHN HERN,
9, HARE STREET, CALCUTTA.

NEW TESTIMONIALS.
Dr. Wilford Hall's complete Health Pamphlet is bound up with my Book.
[The following unsolicited testimonial is from the pen of G. W. N. Yost, the inventor of the three leading type-writers of the world, namely, the Remington, the Caligraph, and the New Yost. Of these three there have been more than 150,000 machines sold, while of all others less than 50,000. We have no little pride in receiving such an endorsement from such a man with such a brain.—EDITOR.]
"Dear Dr. Hall,—I am greatly interested in the work you are doing to establish the revolutionary Philosophy of Substantialism of which you are the founder ; but especially am I personally interested in your system of treating disease without medicine. I am a living monument to the value of your wonderful discovery, having been a subject of its benefits for several months past. There is no sort of comparison between my present exuberant state of health and the miserable condition in which your "Health Pamphlet" found me less than a year ago. I frankly declare to you and to the whole world, that if any man should offer me a certified cheque for dol 5,000 on condition that I should cease to use your drugless remedy, I should unhesitatingly spurn such an offer as not worthy of a moment's consideration. * * *
"I can never express in words the debt of gratitude I owe you for the revelation of that little book as I confidently expect, under its instructions, to live many years longer and that my working capacity will be more than doubled.
"I remain your friend and admirer,
71, Broadway, New York. "G. W. N. YOST.
Rev. Wayland Johnson, LL.D., Pastor of the Baptist Church at Newtown, writes January 21 :—
Dear Sir,—Several months ago I began to use your health treatment. At that time I was utterly broken down in health. I was unfit for any work that required close application and a clear head. For years I had been tormented with the most persistent dyspepsia so that I could hardly eat anything without suffering great discomfort, and could eat nothing in sufficient quantities to give me proper nutrition. I suffered constantly from nervous prostration, and had frequent attacks of vertigo. My sleep was unrefreshing, and always insufficient. For a dozen years I had not averaged three hours' sleep a night. My mind had lost its grip and I had no pleasure in books or thought. I had tried a numberless variety of remedies, and received only temporary relief from any. Since I have given your treatment fair trial I can most heartily say that not only does its theory perfectly satisfy my reason, but its actual use has wholly changed my condition. I am enjoying life and work, and all the whole gloom and despondency are gone. I am almost wholly free from all stomach troubles, get sufficient refreshing sleep, find my mind clear and vigorous, and feel all the freshness that makes life worth living.—Very sincerely, WAYLAND JOHNSON.

Waterville, January 1, 1892.
Dear Dr.—Nearly three years ago I lost a son from that dread disease, consumption, and last spring, when I obtained your Health Pamphlet, his brother was going the same way, and the doctors had given him up, only administering morphine. He felt such relief from your treatment the first time, that we at once dispensed with the morphine, and he has not taken a drop of medicine since, and is as well and hearty to-day. I felt that if I had known before of your wonderful and ever-to-be praised treatment, my other dear son would be living now.—Yours truly,
JESSIE G. SIMS, P.M.
Rev. W. P. Hall (no relative of Dr. Hall), at Point Peninsula, N. V., writes :—
DR. HALL.
"Dear Sir,—I have just answered a letter from Utah Territory. A friend wished to know if my testimonial was given correctly in the MICROCOSM. I answered yes ; that it was true to the letter, and that my endorsement was nowhere nearly as strong as I could now truthfully make it. I told him that your treatment had cured me of rheumatism, kidney disease, catarrh and other complications of disease, so that from crutches and helplessness, I am now as well and free from disease as 20 years ago. I have already received and answered more than 60 letters from all parts of the country, re-affirming the truth of my testimonial, and I will gladly answer one hundred times sixty if thereby I can induce sufferers to try your treatment, as I declare before God my unfaltering conviction, both from my own experience and observation in numerous cases, that your discovery, if properly used and persevered in, will cure any form of curable illness that flesh is heir to. I am ready now to proclaim to all men unreservedly that your treatment, as set forth in your Health Pamphlet, and without drugs of any kind, is the healing balm for the afflicted, that is, capable to supplying health to every suffering son and daughter of Adam. Let me know how I can serve you, and command me freely.—Your friend gratefully. W. P. HALL.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.
PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 190 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORBES ET FILS.	Avize.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
OOLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
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P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
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Fire Premium 1875	£	742,533

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Races, Third Day.
Bombay Volunteer Rifles go into Camp.
Bombay Light Horse Camp.
Bombay Art Exhibition, 8 a. m. to 8 p.m.
Wedding and Evening Party at Mr. Dwarkadas Lulloobhoy's, Madhav Baug.
Temperance Meeting Money School, 5-30 p.m.
Harmston's Circus, Esplanade, 9 p.m.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Secretariat, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Hoseinee entered the dock on Tuesday, and the German cruiser Moewe and the steamer Mikado yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Asia and Patna entered, and the steamer Maria Valerie left the dock yesterday.

BOMBAY FOXHOUNDS.—The Bombay Foxhounds will meet to-day at Santa Cruz station.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Viraval, Mangrol, Porbunder, and Cutch Mandvi, per extra steamer Pachumba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., to-morrow, the 24th instant.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A public meeting, under the auspices of the Indian Temperance Association, will be held in the Money School, Dhobi Talao, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, when addresses will be given by Mr. Arthur Pease, J.P., Mr. Haridas Veharidas, and Mr. J. G. Alexander, B.A., LL.B., and others.

WELL-FOUNDED SUSPICION.—Yesterday morning, one Abdoola Fakir, a notorious character, was arrested by the police on suspicion, with twenty-three silk sarees, valued at Rs. 139, in his possession. From inquiries it appeared that the accused had stolen the property from the house of one Bhadoola Samori, residing near Mahim Musjid, during Monday night. The accused was yesterday charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur with theft of the above property, and was on conviction sentenced to six months' hard labour.

WEDDING AND EVENING PARTY AT MADHAV BAUG.—Mr. Dwarkadas Lullubhoy, a leading cloth merchant and younger brother of Mr. Chubildas Lallubhoy, of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., freight-brokers, gives an evening party to-day, at Madhav Baug, in connection with the thread ceremonies of his son and the marriage of his daughter, to which a large number of European and representative native citizens have been invited. A procession in connection with the ceremonies will start at 5 p.m. to-day from Madhav Baug towards Jugjeewun Kika Street, and will return to Madhav Baug, via Khote Street, within twenty minutes.

ADJOURNMENT OF A POLICE CASE.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Cooper, Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Bhaishanker, appeared on behalf of Mr. Luxmidas Khimji, and Mr. K. D. Shroff, appeared for Mr. Hajee Myan Abdulla Khandvani, against whom summonses were taken out by Superintendent Grennan to show cause why they should not be bound over to keep the peace. As no one was present in court to conduct the prosecution, and as Mr. Anderson, counsel for the second defendant, had not turned up, his Worship adjourned the case to Wednesday, the 28th instant.

MUSIC AT THE SECRETARIAT.—The following programme will be played by the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, at the Secretariat, this evening, at 5-30 o'clock :—

March	The Glasgow
Valse	The Maid of the Mill — Liddell.
Overture	Eliza E. Claudio — Mercadante.
Gavotte	Charming — Boggetti.
Selection	Venetian Songs — Kappey.
Quadrille	London Life — C. Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Colonel E.P. T. Goldsmith, the Band of the 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers will perform the following programme at the Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock :—

Quadrille	Amusement — Zikoff
Overture	Rosamunde — Schubert
Waltzes	Casino Tanze — Gung'l
Three Dances from Henry VIII	(a) Morris, (b) Shepherds, (c) Torch Dance — German
Selection	Nabucodonosor — Verdi
Descriptive Piece	A Hunting Scene — Bucalossi (Early Morn, The Meet, The Run, Full Cry, The Return.)

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE PARSEE WIDOW—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at 3rd Marine Lines, regarding the death of an insane Parsee widow, named Motcebai, aged fifty years, residing with her sister, on the fourth floor of a house, in that locality. The deceased was a resident of Surat, but about a month and a half ago came to Bombay and lived with her sister. About two months ago she was attacked with fever, which lasted for a fortnight, and since then the deceased became insane and very often talked incoherently. At 6 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, she went to the water closet, and in a few minutes a splash was heard in the well, in the house. The deceased was taken out alive in about fifteen minutes, but she died a few minutes afterwards. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

FIRE AT THE BOMBAY COTTON PRESS.—At a quarter to 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out amongst a quantity of loose cotton lying in the mixing room of the Bombay Cotton Press, which is situated at Lower Colaba, and of which Messrs. Heeramaneck and Company are the agents. The fire was first discovered in the No. 2 opener, and it at once spread to a quantity of cotton belonging to a native merchant, named Jaipal Tejpal. The mill-engines were immediately brought into requisition under the supervision of the manager, Mr. Ferozshaw M. Murzban, and the flames were suppressed in ten minutes after the first outbreak. The Fort and Pydhowree steamers arrived on the spot, but their services were not required, as the fire was extinguished before their arrival. The damage done to the cotton is roughly estimated at Rs. 5,000. The outbreak is attributed to friction caused by a stone passing through the machinery. The property is said to have been covered by insurance.

A CONVERSAZIONE.—The *conversazione* held at Dr. J. Gerson Da Cunha's, on Tuesday evening, passed off very satisfactorily. The gathering consisted of all the families of the Portuguese community who had subscribed to the presentation of an address to Dr. Da Cunha's daughter on her passing her final examination in medicine with honours. The doctor's residence on the Esplanade was tastefully decorated and illuminated for the occasion ; and the brilliancy of the full moon added its charms to the other attractions of the evening. A concert of sacred and classical music was given. The orchestral and the piano music was splendid ; and some beautiful songs to the accompaniment of the piano and the violin were sung. Recitations in prose and verse from some of the chief classical authors in Portuguese were also given. The *buffets* were amply furnished under the management of one of the chief confectioners of Meadow Street. The time of the guests passed very agreeably, and they all separated at a late hour, highly pleased with the entertainment provided for them.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE GYMKHANA AT PAREL.

THE following is the programme of the Gymkhana to be held at Parel on Saturday, 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m. :—

1ST EVENT.—Tent-pegging ; half sections. Horses or ponies. Points for pace and style.

2ND EVENT.—Affinity Floyd Lindsay. Lady and gentleman to start from starting post, jump a hurdle, dismount, and break two bottles with rifles, remount and gallop back over hurdle. Affinity doing it in the shortest time to win. Horses or ponies allowed.

3RD EVENT.—Ladies' Nomination Pony Sourry.—About three furlongs. For all galloways, 11-3 and under who have never won a race of value of Rs. 45 or over, or started for a race of value Rs. 200 or over. Catch-weights over 11st. All ponies to be nominated by ladies. One lady not to nominate more than one pony.

4TH EVENT.—Ladies Trotting Race. Round the course. Horses or ponies.

1. All entries to be sent in to the Honorary Secretary, before 6 p.m., Thursday, 1st March.

2. For Event No. 2 competitors are requested to provide their own rifles if possible.

C. W. W. GABB, A.-D.-C.,
Honorary Secretary.

DIVINE SERVICE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 p.m. Evensong (Choral) and Sermon. Psalm xxxii, Kyrie 197, Soldier's Litany. Preacher : Rev. H. Bowman.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CHITTY, the Chief Judge.)

ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT.

NARANJI DAYAL AND OTHERS VS. C. MACDONALD AND COMPANY.

In this suit the plaintiffs claimed to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 744-4-6 as damages alleged to have been sustained by them in consequence of the defendants' failure to deliver 21 bales of twine in pursuance of their contract in that behalf.

Mr. Dinshaw Daver, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said :—In this case the plaintiffs seek to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 744-4-6 as damages alleged to have been sustained by them in consequence of the defendants' failure to deliver twenty-one bales of twine in pursuance of their contract in that behalf. As to the facts of the case there is little or no dispute and I may state them briefly as follows :—For some years past the defendants who are a firm of merchants, carrying on business in Bombay, have been importing into Bombay for sale amongst other commodities Calcutta-made twine. Their mode of operation seems to have been as follows : to arrange with native merchants in Bombay to take up a certain quantity and then to purchase that quantity from mills in Calcutta, the quantity if possible being so large as to practically give the purchasers here a monopoly of the article, the Calcutta people also undertaking not to ship except to the defendants. In the early part of 1891 the last so-called monopoly contract having expired, the defendants took steps to make another on somewhat similar terms. They procured from various merchants, a writing, dated the 11th March, 1891, by which they agreed to purchase in all 900 bales of twine produced by the Shamnugger and Titagur Mills (of which Thomas Duff and Co., of Calcutta, were agents) to be shipped from Calcutta in six monthly shipments of 150 bales each from July to December 1891, at an uniform rate of Rs. 2-11 per Bombay maund. This contract was after some negotiations with Thomas Duff and Co., on the part of the defendants, with which the plaintiffs and the other signatories to ex. No. 1 had nothing to do, confirmed by the defendants in separate letters to the several merchants. That written to the plaintiff is marked ex. A. It should be mentioned that the price named, Rs. 22-11, to be paid by the plaintiffs, was an inclusive rate for the goods delivered free in Bombay. The Calcutta people bore the charges of freight and insurance (it being optional with them to insure or not) and the sole remuneration received by the defendants was a commission of 2½ per cent. paid by their Calcutta vendors. The plaintiffs signed the agreement for two lots of 180 bales and 90 bales —in all 45 bales a month. In pursuance of the contract a large number of bales were delivered, but for the most part the deliveries were made late and of less than the stipulated quantity. In some cases no deliveries at all were made, and the matter was settled by the defendants with the buyer on payment or receipt of the difference. Thus the plaintiffs settled for sixty bales, and the September shipment was by consent postponed till November. It is not necessary to go through the various shipments made, as it is admitted that in November the plaintiffs were entitled to have shipped the balance of the September shipment amounting to 36 bales and 45 bales of October shipment (ex. 12.) As to 60 of these no question arises with regard to the remaining 21 it is common ground to both parties that a lot of 71 bales were on the 19th November shipped from Calcutta on board the B. I. S. N. Company's s.s. Lowada, 21 of which were intended to meet the plaintiffs' contract. The Lowada stranded on the Orissa coast on the 22nd November, and the accident resulted in a total loss of the cargo on board. The sole point for determination in this case is who should bear that loss, the plaintiffs or the defendants ? The defendants' solicitor, Mr. Brown, at the first hearing before me on the 21st August raised 13 defences. The preliminary issue as to whether the defendants were not merely agents and therefore could not be sued was decided by me on the 31st August against the defendants, and no attempt is now made to question the correctness of that decision. A Commission was then directed to issue to Calcutta to examine witnesses as to the fate of the Lowada and other matters. On the case coming on again for hearing Mr. Brown abandoned those defences, admitting the rate claimed by the plaintiffs to be correct, the number of bales to which, if any, they were entitled to be 21 and relinquishing the idea of escaping liability by proving a custom of the trade. This left nine issues to be decided. I will proceed to take them in order : the first and the fifth may be dealt with together. "That there was no obligation on the defendants to deliver 21 bales and that ex. No. 1 is of an unilateral character and contains no obligation on defendants to deliver. It was admitted that No. 1 and ex. A must be read together and it appears to me that they form a complete contract between the parties for sale to the plaintiffs in Bombay. The goods were not in my opinion appropriated to the plaintiffs in any way on or before shipment so as to cause the property to pass to them. The case relied on by Mr. Brown in this connection (Suglis vs. Stock 10 A. C. 263) is clearly distinguishable as there the goods were sold "F. O. B." Hamburg, payment by cash in London in exchange for bill of lading. If these had been sold F. O. B. Calcutta, it might have made a difference. Moreover, the writing ex. No. 1 as accepted and confirmed by ex. A. clearly lays on the defendants the duty of landing these goods at Bombay and loading them into cars for delivery at the buyers, in my opinion the third principle laid down by Mr. Benjamin at page 370 of his work is all-important and there is nothing in this case to bring it under the exception stated in the 8th principle at page 371. There was no such dealing here with the bill of lading as is contemplated in that statement, and the goods, I think, cannot be said to have been appropriated under section 84 of the I. C. A. Mr. Brown on this point relied on some remarks of Blackburn J. in Ireland vs. Livingston, quoted in Mr. Benjamin's book at pages 574 and 575, but it seems to me that this case is rather more on a parallel with the case stated in the 2nd para. on page 575 where the consignor in this case the defendants' firm or their agents has agreed to supply the goods C. F. I., in which case the buyer has only to pay the price agreed on and no commission is charged. My finding on this point also answers in the negative, the 11th issue that the bales from time of shipment were at the risk of the plaintiffs. The next point is raised in the fourth issue whether the plaintiffs can set without looking to the other parties to the writing (ex. No. 1) I think that they can do so. Though the signatures of all the contracting merchants were taken on one piece of paper, they were taken separately for the various number of bales agreed upon. These agreements were made with each firm independently of the others and separate letters of confirmation were sent to each of which ex. A is an instance. The subsequent dealings of the defendants show that the transaction formed a number of separate contracts—inasmuch as the arrangements as to postponing delivery and settling for non-delivery were made with the respective merchants separately, now is there anything to show that the others were ever consulted or had anything whatever to say in any arrangements which might be made with any one of them. It was not suggested that any other plaintiffs than the plaintiffs had any right whatever in the bales sold to the plaintiffs, and it is difficult to see, how they could possibly join in maintaining an action in respect of them. The next issues for consideration are the 7th and 10th. They contend that the defendants' obligations, if any, as agents or vendors was to ship bales from Calcutta. That 21 bales (out of 71) were so shipped by the s.s. Lowada for the plaintiffs ; that the s.s. Lowada was wrecked and the bales lost, and, therefore, that they could not be forwarded to Bombay, and that the arrival at Bombay was a condition precedent to the attaching of and obligation on the party under this writing. The consideration of these issues necessitates a careful perusal of the contract as it is entirely a question of construction. It was argued that this was merely a contract to ship and a sale of goods to arrive ; but in my opinion that is not the construction to be put upon the writing No. 1. It is, I think, an out-and-out sale of so many bales. It is true that the contract contains the words "to be shipped from Calcutta," but that is merely describing the mode of delivery of the number of bales to be sent each month. It was known that these goods being Calcutta goods must come from that place, and those words must not be taken as meaning more than they would naturally mean in the context where they occur. So, too, with the words "*on arrival.*" In my opinion no condition is implied in those words as the context clearly shows. It is merely a statement of what was to be done with the goods on arrival, namely, the defendants were by their muccadum to take delivery and load them into carts. For these reasons, I think the defendants' contention on these issues must fail. I now come to the last point contained in the 8th and 9th issue "That the performance of the defendants' obligation, if any, under this writing, was excused by the act of God or his major and "that the defendants shipped to Bombay the whole production of the two mills mentioned in Exhibit No. 1 for the 6 months, July to December 91, and that it was impossible to ship more. The defence that the defendants are relieved by the destruction of the goods, resolves itself into two heads: first, they say that these goods were destroyed so late in the month of November that it was impossible in any case to ship more goods during that month, 2ndly, that had it been so possible, it would have been impossible inasmuch as the whole out-turn of the mills had been shipped. As to the first point, I think, there can be no doubt that such impossibility, if it existed, could not excuse the defendants. But did it exist ? The Lowada sailed on the 19th and was lost on the 22nd of November. The defendants knew of the loss on the 23rd, and had therefore seven days in which to telegraph to Calcutta for more bales, but it is unnecessary to decide this point, as it is, I think, well settled law that impossibility or impracticability induced by the defendants' own acts or omissions will not excuse them, otherwise a man by delaying a shipment till the last moment of the stipulated time, might always avoid any liability for loss in the event of the destruction of the goods. As Mr. Pollock put it : "Difficulty, inconvenience or impracticability arising out of circumstances merely relative to the promisor will not excuse him. Impossibility may consist either in the nature of the action itself or in the particular circumstances of the promisor. It is only the first or objective kind of impossibility that is recognised as such by law (page 371-2). The same is stated in somewhat different words by Mr. Benjamin, which I need not quote. I think, therefore, that the defendants cannot be excused on this ground. Can they be so excused on the ground that the whole out-turn having been shipped it would have been impossible to ship more in November. It is to be noticed here, also, there is no inherent impossibility in the matter. As a matter of fact it is clear that the mills had not chosen to turn out as much twine as they had contracted for, for what reason, I cannot say. There is, however, nothing to show that they could not have turned out more, and as they had actually contracted to do so, I could not presume such a thing to be impossible. It might have been different had the mills been burnt down and thus rendered incapable of producing twine. Mr. Brown relied on the ruling in Taylor vs. Caldwell, and especially in the case of Howell vs. Coupland 1, Q. B. D. 258. But that ruling as applied in the second case, proceeds on the ground that the performance of the contract depends on the existence of a specific thing. The contract was for 200 tons of a particular crop in particular fields, not 200 tons of potatoes simply but 200 tons of particular land, and therefore, there was an implied term in the contract that each party should be free if the crop perished. These are the words of Cleasby B in the case, a perusal of which shows it to be easily distinguishable from the present. Here there was no specific thing in question. One bale of twine produced by these mills would be as good as another, and there was no impossibility in their turning out many more than they did. The defendants may have their rights against the Calcutta people for breach of their contract, but this breach cannot excuse the denfendants on the ground of impossibility of performance. If the thing promised be possible in itself, it is no excuse that the promisor became unable to perform it by causes beyond his own control, for it was his own fault to run the risk of undertaking unconditionally to fulfil a promise, when he might have guarded himself by the terms of his contract. (Benjamin page 552, and the cases there cited.) Under these circumstances I am of opinion that the plaintiffs' claim must be allowed. There will therefore be a decree in their favour for Rs. 744-4-6 and costs. Professional cost Rs. 85 certified. As Mr. Brown has asked for a case to be stated to the High Court this judgment will be contingent on the opinion of their Lordships.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following, among other matters, were heard :—

RE. LILLADHUR SHAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a creditor, Khan Sahib Abba Salem Sale Hindu, applied for an adjournment of the hearing, on the ground that the rules taken out against the insolvent for the insertion of the names of certain of the creditors in the schedule had not yet been disposed of. His lordship, after hearing the insolvent, adjourned the matter till the 28th proximo.

RE. H. J. PICKEN.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices. His lordship granted the application.

RE. LALLJEE DEVRAJ.

Mr. Manker moved for a rule *nisi* requiring the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be allowed to withdraw his petition, remarking that his client had satisfied the Official Assignee that he had settled with his creditors. His lordship granted a rule returnable on the 28th proximo.

RE. PREMJEE TRICKAMJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, and for leave to serve notices, remarking that one of the creditors had gone to Benares. His lordship granted an extension for two months, the hearing being adjourned till the 28th proximo.

RE. ALLARAKIA MUNJEE.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted an extension of his interim order.

RE. NICHOLAS HAND.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule *nisi* requiring the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his discharge. The application was granted.

RE. JOSEPH ANTHONY VAZ.

On the application of Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, his lordship granted an extension of the interim order for a month, and leave to serve notices.

RE. VIJBHUCANDAS KANDAS.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted three months' extension of his interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Kondajee Govindrao Hingay ; Myabhoy Chandbhoy ; Bapoojee Bomonjee Patel ; Lakhumari Gokal and another ; Rustomjee Dadabhoy Daroowalla ; Nowrojee Jehangir Batliwalla and another ; Mitha valad Mahomed and Hassan valad Mitha ; Jankibai, widow, and others ; Damajee Dharmajee Shelkar ; Balwan Adun Boorkoolay and another ; Edward Augustus Stephens ; Shivram Hanmantrao Bathe ; Arjoon Bhana and another ; Piedade Lobo ; Pranjivan Hira ; Rahimtula Ismail ; Babu Essu Sinday ; and Edward William Boyle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

IMPERATRIX VS. MOHOBAT WALAD SAMSHERKHAN AND THREE OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. A. S. Moriarty, acting Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who, in January last, convicted the accused, in company of three other persons, of having committed a dacoity at Rajode, and sentenced them to terms of rigorous imprisonment extending from three to five years.

The accused and their companions were inhabitants of the village of Kheroda ; and on the night of the 14th November last, armed with sticks, swords, and others weapons they proceeded to Rajode, where they attacked the house of a man named Lachmandpuri. The latter, about 10 o'clock at night, on hearing a noise outside his house, opened the door, and was then dragged out into the street by the accused, some of whom beat him severely. They then dragged out the complainant's wife, and after taking her to a neighbouring temple, robbed her of her ornaments of the value of about Rs. 160. On an alarm being raised, the police patel and several villagers came on the scene, whereupon the accused ran away ; but not before they were recognised, and in a scuffle that took place, some of them had been deprived of their weapons. The matter being reported to the police patel at Kheroda, he ascertained that the accused were all absent from their village on the night in question. The prisoners, on being subsequently arrested, produced a sword and portions of the stolen property. Some of the accused, when arrested, had admitted their guilt ; but without the admission before the committing Magistrate, and in the Sessions Court pleaded not guilty to the charge. Upon the evidence, the Sessions Judge came to the conclusion that the accused and one of their accomplices, Dagdu walad Rama, had committed the offence, the evidence being corroborated by the production of some of the stolen property. Dagdu was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mohobat and one of the other appellants to five years, and the other two accused to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeals of the accused, and a similar appeal lodged by Dagdu Rama.

UNDER the title of "The Revolt of the Daughters," Lady Jeune, in the *Fortnightly* applies once more a wholesome corrective to the pessimistic views of the family relations which find so much favour in certain quarters. The immediate object of her criticisms is Mrs. Crackanthorpe's paper in the *Nineteenth Century* Her summary of the case is that while mothers retain their youth and enjoyment of life much longer, girls grow older more quickly, so that a prepetual levelling-up process is being carried on which diminishes the distance between them. The old system of severity and repression is past, and whatever other feelings may have survived, that of fear has disappeared, and the frankest discussion takes place between the conflicting parties on any questions which involve the maternal or paternal control. Equality is the cry of the day in every class, and equality is nowhere more flourishing than in a happy household. Lade Jeune appeals to her readers to consider carefully whether she is not right in her contention, that the relation of mother and daughter is incomparably happier now, and more on an equal footing than at any other time, and that the vast majority have long ago learnt that to enforce obedience and control by right of motherhood in these times is the most hopeless and fatal of mistakes.

FRAUD BY RAILWAY SERVANTS.

THE following is the full text of the judgment delivered on Tuesday by Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, in the case, in which one Javechram Rajaram, a ticket-collector in the employ of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, stood charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of twelve return halves of second-class railway tickets, and one Ahmed Husein valad Abdul Husein, a policeman in the employ of the same Company, stood charged with receiving, retaining, and assisting in disposing of stolen tickets.

Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, while the first accused was defended by Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Velinker. The second accused was undefended.

The Magistrate in delivering his judgment, said : There is no doubt that the accused No. 2, Ahmed Husein, was caught in the act of selling the second halves of certain railway return tickets to Mahomed Ali. The money he had received for fifteen tickets was found on him, which was marked money, and the fifteen tickets were in the hands of Mahomed Ali besides seven and a half other tickets were found on Ahmed Husein, which has not been sold. Mahomed Ali may be an informer, and may not have a good character, but the fact of buying and selling these tickets cannot be disputed. Ahmed Husein explained he had got these tickets from one Javechram and one Paul. This statement is not a confession of guilt on his part, but is merely an explanation of a fact which may be innocent. For instance, a person might say, I did not steal these things, but I got them from A. This would not be a confession, but a denial of guilt, and a simple explanation of the fact of possession. Therefore, the admission of so much of Ahmed Husein's statement as merely explained how he got the tickets does not appear to be open to objection, although by itself it is of no value to prove that he did get them from Javechram. In consequence of this statement the police laid a trap to discover if Javechram had any connection with Ahmed Husein. On the morning of the 30th January (Ahmed Husein was arrested on the evening of the 29th) they took Ahmed Husein and others to the Grant Road Station, and it is proved that Ahmed Husein had a short conversation with Javechram, who is a ticket collector at the station, and that Ahmed Husein with Mahomed Ali and Ali Aga, a police sepoy in plain clothes, went to a coffee shop at the foot of the Grant Road bridge, while the detectives placed themselves on the other side of the road. In an hour or more Javechram was seen to go to the coffee shop and speak to Ahmed Husein for a few minutes. He went back to the station and returned to the coffee shop in half-an-hour. There he sat down with Ahmed Husein and Mahomed Ali, and Ahmed Husein asked him for some tickets. Javechram asked for the money for the tickets he had given to him the day before. Ahmed Husein explained he had sold them, and that Mahomed Ali wanted to buy two more. Javechram replied that he had just been to the station, but had not been able to get any tickets, and he would bring them the next day. It was then arranged that Mahomed Ali should pay for the two tickets he wanted, and that they should be sent to his address, which Javechram wrote down on a piece of paper. This writing is proved to be the writing of Javechram. He also gave Mahomed Ali a receipt for Rs. 4 for the price of the two tickets promised, and as Ahmed Husein said he would pay Javechram Rs. 10 for the twelve tickets already sold through him the day before, Javechram included that in the receipt, which was handed over to Mahomed Ali. The money, Rs. 10 plus Rs. 4, which was marked money, was paid to Javechram, and then, on a signal, the detectives crossed the road, entered the room, and found them all together in the back room of the shop. Mahomed Ali, who in fact is the informer in this case, at once told the police officer that the money had been paid to Javechram, and Javechram produced the money and cried that *zoolum* had been committed on him. This is said to mean that Mahomed Ali had forced the money into Javechram's pocket against his will, or without his knowledge. It is proved, however, that when the police came in they were sitting happily together, and that *zoolum*, therefore, does not imply any violence but some trick. Mahomed Ali also said that a paper with his address would be found on Javechram, and the paper was found. The receipt for Rs. 10 plus Rs. 4 was produced by Mahomed Ali. It is contended that as the receipt is a receipt for 12 tickets only, and as 15 tickets were sold besides 7½ taken from Ahmed Husein, the same as these 22½ tickets, and therefore there is no connection between Javechram and Ahmed Husein, which can be proved. Ahmed Husein has stated that he had got the tickets from Javechram and Paul, and that the tickets were as likely to be those which Paul had supplied. The fact that the receipt refers to 12 tickets only is not inconsistent with the fact that Javechram gave the 22½ tickets to Ahmed Husein, or at least a part of them. It is consistent with the fact that Javechram was told that 12 tickets had been sold, and that Rs. 10 had been paid for them. It must be remembered that these statement were a part of a plot. Ahmed Ali had only Rs. 10 in marked money, and he would know that Javechram would accept Rs. 10 for twelve tickets, the balance being the share of Ahmed Ali for selling those tickes. It may possibly be true that Paul had given some of the 22 tickets to Ahmed Husein, but I think it to be clearly proved that 12 at least of those tickets were given by Javechram, for which he received Rs. 10 It is denied, however, that the receipt is in his writing—unfortunately the prosecution have not been able to call any witness to prove the hand-writing in Gujerati of Javechram. The fact that it is his writing must, therefore, rest upon the statement of Mahomed Ali alone. It is also noticeable that no pencil was found on Javechram or in the shop. It is not said that the pencil was searched for, but the fact that it was not found tells in his favour. Javechram was first charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of tickets sold, but I have found it necessary to add another charge of abetment with reference to the conspiracy to sell two tickets to Mahomed Ali for Rs. 4. This rests on the evidence of Mahomed Ali and the fact that his address was written down by Javechram and found upon him, and further that the receipt given by Javechram refers to his having received the Rs. 4 and the fact that the Rs. 4 were found in his pocket. Ali Aga was an eye-witness to the payment of the money, although he did not see any writing being made—this having taken place in another room. I believe there is no reasonable doubt that the facts occurred as stated by Mahomed Ali, and I, therefore, conclude that he engaged with Mahomed Alli and Ahmed Husein in a conspiracy to obtain for the former two tickets of the Company, and that he recieved Rs. 4 which is an act in pursuance of that conspiracy—See Section 107, clause 2, Indian Penal Code. I presume it is not meant by that section that he must have done something to obtain the tickets, or that any collateral act is sufficient to satisfy the terms of the section, but this construction is open to question. I find Javechram guilty, first of criminal breach of trust as a clerk or servant, and, secondly, of abetment of criminal breach of trust and I sentence him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment—Sections 408 and 116 of the I. P. Code—that is to one year on the first charge and to six months on the second. I find Ahmed Husein guilty of dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen, and sentence him to suffer one year's rigorous imprisonment—Sections 411 and 414 of the I. P. Code.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETY-SHIP ASSOCIATION.

DURING the twenty-two years the above Association has been established they have issued 1,031 Guarantee Policies or Bonds for Rs. 30,07,938. The claims thereunder being 12 for Rs. 13,471-2-4, of the above number about 10 per cent. were European and Eurasian Guarantees. This, it is claimed, goes to refute the sentimental theory of the anti-opiumists that the natives of this country, who took opium, were dishonest to the core. For we may safely assume that 2 per cent. of the 90 per cent. guaranteed indulged to a moderate extent in that exhilarating drug ! This is additional statistical evidence against the anti-opium theory, as it is questionable if any guarantee company can show such good results during more that two decades of existence. The report reflects great credit on the management, and the honesty of the natives guaranteed by the company, and is additional evidence to the Royal Commission on Opium that the question should remain in *statu quo*.

A FIRM of advertising contractors is making arrangements to introduce on the Metropolitan and District Railways a system by which, when a train leaves a station, the guard by pulling a string will announce to the occupants of the carriages simultaneously the name of the next stopping-place, by means of a series of cards fixed in each compartment. The names of London railway stations are generally lost to sight in a maze of advertisemts, many of which in boldness quite overshadow the names of the stations. The revolving cards which will announce the "next station" to passengers will suffer to some extent from the same drawback as they will also bear their burden of advertisements.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

MATCH I.

THE following are the winners in the several matches in the B. V. R. Association held at Coorla :—

	Total.	Prize. Rs.
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	65	20
Corpl G F Lund, B Vol Rifles	63	a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	63	25
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	61	a
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	59	a
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	58	20
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	58	15
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	58	10
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	57	10
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	57	10
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	56	10
Lce-Corpl M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	56	5
Corpl L Valladares, Bo Vol Rifles	55	5
Vol O M P Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	55	5
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	55	5
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	55	5
Gunner T Lane, Bo Vol Arty	54	a
Corpl F E Otto, Bo Vol Rifles	54	5
Cr-Sergt A D Little, Bo Vol Rifles	54	5
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	53	5
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	53	a
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	53	5
Lce-Sergt J M Talbott, Bo Vol Rifles	53	5

(a) See bye-law 16 of prospectus.

MATCH II.

Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	65	a
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	62	b
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	62	20
Gunner T Lane, Bo Vol Arty	60	b
Corpl R W Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	59	c
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	59	15
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	58	15
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	57	10
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	56	b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	56	10
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	55	20
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	55	15
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	54	15
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	53	a
Vol H Lilley, Bo Vol Rifles	53	15
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	53	10
Sergt J A McKinnon, Bo Vol Rifles	52	a
Corpl W J High, Bo Vol Rifles	52	10
Sergt A R Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	52	10
Lce-Sergt E Chitts, Bo Vol Rifles	50	10
Corpl H Bullock, Bo Vol Rifles	49	10
Vol J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	49	10
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	48	10
Cr-Sergt A D Little, Bo Vol Rifles	48	10
Corpl L Valladares, Bo Vol Rifles	48	5
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	47	5
Cr-Sergt J E Keess, Bo Vol Rifles	47	5
Sergt J W Gordon, Bo Vol Rifles	47	5
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	46	5
Vol E Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	46	a
Vol A D'Silva, Bo Vol Rifles	46	5
Sergt W H Brewer, Bo Vol Rifles	44	5
Vol F Steers, Bo Vol Rifles	44	5
Gunner G H Phillips, Bo Vol Rifles	44	5

(a) See bye-law 16 of prospectus.

MATCH VI.—Major Roughtons.

	Prizes.					Total in Prizes. Rs.
	1 Match. I.	2 Match. II.	3 Match. III.	4 Match. IV.	5 Match. V.	
Vol A D'Silva, Bo Vol Rifles	5	0	10	5	10	30
Vol F Steers, Bo Vol Rifles	0	0	0	5	10	15
Vol N W Cosserat, Bo Vol Rifles	5	0	5	0	0	10
Vol E Matthews, Bo Vol Rifles	10	0	0	0	0	10
Vol J Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	0	10	0	0	0	10
Vol W H Willard, Bo Vol Rifles	0	0	0	10	0	10
Gunner G H Phillips, Bo Vol Arty	0	0	5	0	5	10
Vol A Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	0	5	0	0	0	5

MATCH VII.—

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

MIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

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Packing and Postage extra.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 21.

CONSOLS were 1/8 per cent. lower in London yesterday, at 99⅜: but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 108¾. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1-8 per cent. to 1¼. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £57¼. The price of Bar Silver declined ¼d. per oz., to 28 7/8d.; and in New York the metal (Commercial Bars) was 5/8 cent per oz. cheaper, at 62¾ cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 4·88 dollars. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 1 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris were ¼ per cent. higher, at 99; Paris Exchange on London was a shade stiffer at fcs. 25·19¼.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted at 36 5-8s. per 416 lbs., sellers, April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet but steady; and Linseed at 38¾s. per 416 lbs., cif, sellers, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, tone of the market easier.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull last evening; Surats flat; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*. Spot prices were still all unchanged; but in American Arrivals there was a further drop of 1-32d. per lb. in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 3-32d. for February-March deliveries, and 4 3-16d. for June-July. The day's Imports were 19,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton declined 1-16 cent to 7 7/8 cents per lb.; and May Futures were again 6 points lower at 7·73 cents; The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 18,000 bales; and the following comparison is now shown between this season's figures and those in the two preceding years for the same period:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Tuesday's Receipts...	18,000	16,000	30,000
Three days' do. ...	41,000	42,000	76,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893.	5,106,000	4,216,000	5,960,000

No transactions whatever had been reported today in Cotton for exporters' account, either ready or to arrive; but a considerable business—aggregating 3,900 bales—has been done by the Mills in a quiet market, at a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 3 in rates. Of ready new Cotton the purchases have been:—600 bales Karanja, at Rs. 189; 350 Julna, at Rs. 188; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 175; 300 Mowa, at Rs. 199; 300 Broach, at Rs. 225; 100 Ujjain, at Rs. 185; 100 Bengal, at Rs. 180; and 50 Khundwa, at Rs. 180; the purchases of old stuff having been, 800 bales Compta, at Rs. 160; 400 Virumgaum, at Rs. 190 to Rs. 191; 300 Wudhwan, at Rs. 189 to Rs. 190½; 200 Miraj, at Rs. 168; and 100 Bhagulkote, at Rs. 165 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS.—These markets have remained very quiet to-day, with transactions for export upon a small scale; but quotations in both are quite unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	8,043	bales.
Wheat	10,843	cwts.
Linseed	21,340	"
Rapeseed	10,708	"
Gingelly	7,769	"
Groundnuts	23,368	"
Castorseed	1,565	"
Rice	44,142	"

FREIGHTS are weaker in all positions. The "City of Khios" (s) berthed for Liverpool for the first half of March loading, at 22s. 6d. measurement; 20s. Wheat and Myrabollams; and 19 Seeds; but did not get much cargo at these rates.

EXCHANGE opened quiet at 1s. 1 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, for ready Telegraphic being quoted at 1s. 1 9-16d. to 1s. 1¼d. for March, 1s. 1 7-16d. for April, and 1s. 1 3-8d. for May, at which we heard of little enquiry from merchants or from the bazaar; but business was reported between Banks for May and June transfer, at 1s. 1 7-16d. and 1s. 1 3/8d., respectively; forward rates then receded 1-16d. For three months' sight credits, the rate was 1s. 1 11-16d. last, for the next mail in March, 1s. 1 11-16d. April, and 1s. 1 5/8d. May, at which a little business was reported; but at the close, in sympathy with the lower quotation for Bank remittance, forward rates were slightly easier. Very few fresh bills are making; but Money apparently remains tight, and it is anticipated that Councils will be well tendered for at 1s. 1 5/8d., at which of course they will be allotted. We close as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-8d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-8d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 11-16d.
Creditz do.	1s. 1 13-16d.
Francs do.	1'45½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 101 1/8 for Fours, both for Money and Account; but rates advanced in a strong market to 101 11-16 in both positions, closing, however, at 101½. 3½ per Cents left off at 99.

SHARES remain inanimate, with quotations nominally unchanged.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 20.
O'Connell, Major, Ms and Bo Insptr of Gym, on duty.
FEBRUARY 21.
Black, Lt-Col, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on duty from Poona.
Scallon, Capt, 23rd Bo Infy on duty, from Rajkote.
Montgomery, Capt, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on duty, from Baroda.
Hoghton, Lt, Bo, 1st Bo Grenadiers, on duty from Baroda.
Hildebrand, Lt, Bo, RE, on transfer to Meerut, from Kirkee.
Fitzherbert, Lt-Col, Bo, Comdt, Deolalee; on duty, from Deolalee.
Chapman, Capt, Bo, Supdt, Army Schools, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Bowyer, Major, Bengal, RE, on duty, from Simla.
Alexander, Col, Ms, RA, on duty, from Belgaum.
DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 20.
O'Connell, Major, Ms and Bo Ins of Gym, on duty, to Karachi.
Wolman, Capt, 13th Ms Infy, to rejoin, to Cannanore.
Cureton, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd K O Scottish Bord, from leave to Rawal Pindi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1894.

1. To-day, at 8-30 p.m., there will be 10-inch R. M. L. Gun drill at the Fort Head-Quarters for Nos. 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
2. Leave of absence from the 26th instant to the 6th proximo has been granted to Gunners J. J. Rodgers and E. G. Rodgers.

DEFENCE REHEARSAL.

3. Friday 23rd February:—All members of the Corps who can possibly attend will fall in at the Fort Head Qrs: at 6-45 a.m. Those unable to attend at 6-45 a.m. will fall in at 3 p.m. or failing attendance at that hour will fall in at 7 p.m.
Dress:—Drill order with arms. Putties to be worn.
All travelling expenses necessarily incurred will be defrayed by the Corps.
4. Orders for Saturdays rehearsal will be issued hereafter.
By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 22nd February, 1894.

1. The Regiment will parade outside Dadur Station B B and C I R) at 6-30 a.m. on Saturday the 24th Instant. Khaki Uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who cannot attend in the morning, are directed to fall in at 3 p.m. in the afternoon of same date at Dadur Station (B B and C I R) 40 rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on parade. Officer's Commanding Companies are directed to examine the rifles and pouches before and after the ammunition has been issued.
Instructo s will be at the following stations to pay Railway fares viz:—
The Train leaves Colaba, at 6 a.m. (Bombay time); Church Gate, at 6-6 a.m.; Marine Lines, at 6-12 a.m.; Charni Road, at 6-18 a.m.; Grant Road, at 6-30 a.m.; Mahaluxmi, at 6-37 a.m.; Parel, at 6-43 a.m.: and Elphinstone Road, at 6-48 a.m.
2. The Class of Instruction for Proficiency certificate will assemble at Head-Quarters to-day at 5 p.m. and every Thursday until further orders.
By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHERM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
COLOMBO, FEB. 21.
A. L. steamer Poseidon, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, FEB. 20.
The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats flat.

Good Dhollera	3 5/8
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99 3/8
2 per cent. Rentes	99
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	57½
Bar Silver	28 7/8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DAVEY—February 14, at Umballa, the wife of Lieut H S Davey, 18th Hussars, of a son.
HART—February 17, at Fyzabad, the wife of Surgeon-Major A P Hart, of a daughter.
HERBERT—February 6, at Deoli, Rajputana, the wife of Captain C Herbert, I. S. C, Political Department, of a son.
NOLAN—February 7, at Yen, Upper Burma, the wife of Arthur H Nolan, Civil Surgeon, Yen District, of a son.

DEATH.

VENOUR—February 9, at Almora, Lieut-General E Venour General List Infantry, aged 57 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1894.

THE future of the precious metals is discussed from an original standpoint in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* by Mr. R. G. Levy, who has studied very closely the inter-relation in the past of the two famous metals, one of which can now only by courtesy be styled precious. Any theory which gives ground for hope in the future of silver deserves at the present time respectful consideration, though credence may be withheld. M. Levy points out that gold and silver are by no means the only circulating media which have served mankind as a measure of exchange. Cowrie shells, daggers, packets of tobacco, glass beads, Indian corn have played their part, and are still in use in divers countries. Eddison, who in so many matters is in advance of his contemporaries, foresees the time when money will be coined of cubes of dried wheatflour, hardened by hydraulic pressure, and made legal tender by the Government die. Gold and silver—perhaps it would be more correct to say gold or silver—have been in use by peoples which we term civilised for a few thousand years only, but as the human race has existed on the earth for tens of scores of thousand of years, there is little doubt mankind has been able for long periods to get on without the one or the other. At intervals the most civilised nations have carried on business, and even great wars, with paper money, and many imposing political edifices would now fall in but for that resource. These considerations will enable us to understand the reasons which have induced M. Levy to renounce the idea that there is a fixed and unalterable political law which makes either monometallism or bimetallism a necessity of nature. He was led to reconsider his opinions on such subjects by listening to the speech made on the 28th October, 1893, by the Governor of Colorado in the Baby Camp, at Cripple Creek, situated in the midst of a mountainous region, ten thousand feet above sea level, where a hundred and eight gold mines had been recently opened. Twelve thousand miners had found lucrative employment in digging out sixty thousand pounds worth of gold every month. Many of them had been employed in American silver mines, some of which had been closed down under the depressing influence of the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency. The Governor of Colorado, the Hon. D. J. Waite, who is neither a Republican nor a Democrat, but one of the chiefs of the new Populist party, which disowns both the Montagues and the Capulets, and abhors the tyranny of the capital and desires to make the people master. Governor Waite aroused the frantic enthusiasm of the assembled gold miners by comparing President Cleveland recommending Congress to put a stop to the monthly purchases of silver under the Sherman Act, to Louis XIV. revoking the edict of Nantes and forcing hundreds and thousands of Huguenots into exile. The Governors drove home the charge, dwelling on the hardship inflicted upon tens of thousands of workmen engaged in honest labour in the silver mines, who were compelled to leave their homes and seek elsewhere for their daily bread. The fact that many or most of the miners to whom these prophetic words were addressed had found higher wage and better prospects in the gold mines of Colorado, did not weaken the enthusiasm with which they applauded Governor Waite's eloquence.

What difference did it make to the miners, whether they were employed in silver mines which did not pay their expenses, or in gold mines which are highly remunerative? An analogous question is, What difference ought it to make to any people or to any Government whether they avail themselves of one metal or of two, so long as they can secure the measure of stability which is the one essential of a satisfactory circulating medium? Impressed by this or similar reasoning, M. Levy proceeded to examine the basis of the principles derived from what has been accepted as the fixed facts of political economy. He came to the conclusion, that if there be immutable laws regulating exchange and the distribution of riches, the difficulties inherent in their application have been surmounted only in a limited number of countries and for a very limited time. Looking round the world, it becomes evident that the gold, which is regarded in England, France, and Germany as practically the only true measure of value, has no such position in Russia, Italy, Spain, Portugal, South America, China, India, and other countries of more or less importance. When looking back to the past through the vista of history we find that while gold and silver were both used during the classical antiquity and in the Middle Ages there had been no fixed relation of the value of one to the other. In Greece a certain weight of silver was exchanged for a greater or lesser weight for gold, varying according to time and place. It was the custom to specify whether a debt or a tax was to be paid in gold or in silver. The name of the coin indicated the metal of which it was made. There is no word in the ancient languages, which signifies a certain amount, always the same value whether silver or gold. For a period of a hundred and fifty years a sort of bimetallism existed in Greece. At one time there was, indeed, a legal trimetallism. A third metal, electrum—white gold, a natural amalgam of gold and silver, found in the Pactolus—being coined, and a legal tender: the coin of electrum bearing a fixed proportion to the value of gold coin of the same weight. In that case it would be necessary to add the name of the metal to the name of the coin to prevent misunderstanding. The ratio of gold to silver in the days of Pericles was fourteen to one; it had become one to twelve in the days of Plato, and rose to one to ten when Alexander the Great coined gold and silver in imitation of the Persian Kings. He thereby established a sort of bimetallism which lasted until the Roman conquest—a very brief period in Greek history. Long before that era many precious metals had been used as money, which sometimes were circulated concurrently, but always at varying ratios.

The Greek public were familiar during many ages with the idea that metals varied in their value. In the Middle Ages blood-money for the murder of men in various categories was payable in gold. In the time of the Merovingians, payments were made in gold; under Charlemagne and his successors, silver money only was used and gold disappeared. How the change came about has never been ascertained. In America now as formerly in ancient Greece the public are habituated to the fact that the respective values of gold and silver vary; they have accepted it; and turned it to practical account. It has become the custom to stipulate in contracts that payment should be made in gold dollars or silver dollars, as the case may be. For instance, many railway bonds stipulate that the interest and principal are payable in gold dollars of the weight and fineness established by the law in force on the day the contract was signed. Some companies in Boston let land in the Western States on long leases for ninety-nine years, subject to the condition that the rent be paid in a certain number of grains of gold. This is coming back to the first principle, that money is a certain weight of a particular metal. The contract is simply to hand over on a given date a certain number of ounces or grains of gold. By this device whether Congress demonetizes gold or establishes a forced currency of green-backs, the creditor will receive and the debtor will give exactly the weight and fineness of precious metal, which was agreed upon. In China it is perfectly understood that a given payment is to be made by delivering over a certain weight of a particular metal. It will be seen that this order of ideas serves to get rid of the endless and hopeless complications which arise from the usual conception of money. M. Levy suggests that the people of all countries should be encouraged to follow the ancient practice, which has been partially revived in America, and make contracts for payments in gold or in silver of a certain weight and fineness; but he admits that it would be easier to introduce this system in a new country, where everything could be started on a new basis. The general conclusion arrived at is that it is a mistake to suppose that silver will continue to depreciate indefinitely. He predicts that in the present year there will be a sensible diminution in the output of that metal. A considerable number of the mines have been closed, and the Atlantic steamers are crowded with Italian and other miners, who were returning to Europe. The quantity of silver put upon the market will be lessened, while the demand for it in the arts will continue, and even increase. It is reasonable to believe that the need of a second metal will make itself felt in all countries, even in those which now place it under a ban. Perhaps even the British Cabinet, Philistine as it has hitherto shown itself, may reconsider its *non possumus* when the rupee falls to a shilling, and the Government of India, unable to find the wherewithal to pay the Home Charges in gold, tenders the amount in silver.

THE Administration of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts was carried on in the usually effective manner during the last official year—a fact which is testified to by the annual report just issued. The gross revenue of the province amounted to a crore and sixteen lakhs, and the disbursements to a crore and eight lakhs. The amount paid to the Nizam was upwards of eight-and-a-half lakhs, being a portion of the surplus of the previous two years, and bringing the accrued surplus in favour of the Nizam to close upon forty lakhs. As compared with the previous year receipts showed an increase under almost every revenue head. Under Land Revenue there was a nominal decrease, chiefly due to circumstances which threw a portion of the collections on to the succeeding year. The net accrued balance in favour of the administration was five lakhs. The introduction of the revised system of excise administration in the Ellichpur district and the Sadar taluk of the Amraoti district, which probably affected the bids for country spirits in other districts also, caused a decrease of revenue in the excise department, while a falling off noticeable under the head of forests is attributed for the most part to the introduction of the new forest law and working plan restrictions. Except in these respects there was an increase of revenue. As regards expenditure there was an increase under most heads. In sanitation in the Assigned Districts much progress was made in the year reported upon both in municipalities and districts. By the former attention was also paid to conservancy. The districts boast some important works of sanitary importance, executed by the Public Works Department, while the death-rate fell from forty to twenty-eight. Trade declined owing to poor harvests but the number of weaving and oil mills rose. A fuller appreciation of the benefits of civil justice was shown. In the dispensation of criminal justice, progress being revealed while crime was practically stationary. Charitable dispensaries are becoming more common; civil hospitals show a large increase in the number of patients, and vaccination is more extensively resorted to. The progress of education is also reported to have been satisfactory, there being an increase in the number of pupils of both sexes in almost all the classes of schools, that in the aided school being especially satisfactory. The Industrial School at Akola established by the American Mission supplies the need of technical education, and as to physical training there is an increase in the number established of twenty-seven. On the whole, says the compiler of the administration report, the year was one of steady and equable progress.

NEW regulations, as we stated some time ago, have been promulgated by the Ottoman Board of Health regarding the Mecca Pilgrimage of 1894. A translation of these in their entirety is published in the *Gazette of India*, from which it appears that serious efforts are being made to minimise the risks of epidemics to which pilgrims to the Hedjaz have always been subjected. Only steamers and ships propelled partly by steam and partly by sail are authorised to carry pilgrims on voyages beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, or beyond the Suez Canal. The space to be allowed for each pilgrim on these vessels is also rigorously laid down, nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet between decks being allowed to each pilgrim, irrespective of age or sex. The holds are not to be used for passenger accommodation and the deck is to be reserved free of all goods for the use of the crew and the passengers travelling between decks. As regards quarantine very carefully-prepared rules are brought into force. The Camaran Lazaretto is open from January 8 to July 2, and during this period all pilgrim-vessels arriving from beyond the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, whatever their bills of health may be, are to proceed direct to Camaran, without calling at any other port of the Red Sea littoral. Vessels engaged in Red Sea traffic only are to be detained in the Lazaretto of Abu-Saad and strict quarantine rules are to be enforced. All vessels with more than a hundred pilgrims are to carry a doctor. Another rule, which is published provides that no pilgrim vessel, even when allowed free pratique, will be allowed to leave Camaran without re-shipping after the performance of their quarantine all the pilgrims carried there by her—that is, of course, assuming they all survive, though there is no stipulation in the rules that they shall do so or that exception will be made in the case of those who do not. Altogether however, there seems to be good reason to expect improved health among the pilgrims.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has apparently just begun to realise the vast dimensions of the empire over whose destinies he presides. A standing illustration of the ideas our relations at home have of distances in India is the oft-quoted expression of astonishment to which an elderly lady gave utterance that the son of a Bombay merchant was not acquainted with his nephew in Madras since "they surely must often meet." His Excellency has evidently already appreciated the point of this story, for when the deputation of Assamese waited upon him in Calcutta, he excused himself accepting an invitation to visit their province on account of the long journey involved. "You will be aware, gentlemen," said his Excellency, "that the claims of business and the consideration of distances, the magnitude of which, perhaps, we do not always recognise in England, make it impossible to satisfy all the desires that one would entertain with regard to personally seeing the places in which one takes an interest." His Excellency diplomatically added that it would be necessary therefore for the present to postpone visiting Assam. There will be many things for the new Viceroy to do before he reaches Assam. His Excellency, with the wonderful amount of caution he has on all occasions manifested since his arrival, would promise his memorialists nothing, whether as regards the supply of labour by increased facilities for transport by rail and otherwise, for, as he urged, it was impossible for himself or any member of the Government of India to make any statement which could be construed into a promise involving financial responsibility. But his Excellency thanked them for the good wishes they had expressed towards him person

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BOMB OUTRAGE IN PARIS.

PARIS, FEB. 20.

In connection with the explosion of the infernal machine here the police have discovered that the author of the plot was a man bearing the name of Rabaly, who took rooms in two houses and wrote to two inspectors of police beseeching them to come to him.

He decamped after placing the bombs so that on opening the door they would explode. The second bomb did not explode and the police fearing to remove it exploded it with electricity at a safe distance. The explosion did great damage.

FEB. 21.

Many arrests of Anarchist were made here last evening, including a man, named Bastard, who is believed to be the real auother of yesterday's bomb outrage.

THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY BILL DROPPED.

LONDON, FEB. 21.

In the Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone announced the abandonment of the Employers' Liability Bill, as the Lords' amendments had, he said, poisoned the Bill.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

The Commons have finished the discussion on the Lords' amendments to the Parish Councils Bill.

LATER.

The majority of the amendments to the Parish Councils Bill, introduced by the Lords, have been rejected by the Commons.

MOROCCO AND SPAIN.

Great Britain, France, Italy, and Austria advise Morocco to comply with the demands of Spain.

RUSSIA AND FRANCE.

It is stated that Russia has sent a Note to France intimating that if the increase in the French corn duties disturbs the export of Russian cereals, Russia will terminate the Commercial treaty with France.

DEATH OF A CALCUTTA NOTABLE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTA, FEB. 21.

Mr. David Cowie, one of Calcutta's oldest and most respected citizens, died yesterday, aged 79. He formerly was one of our merchant princes, and head of the firm of Colvin, Cowie and Co., a Member of Council, and foremost in every public movement.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE CASE.

At the High Court yesterday, a petition was presented by Mrs. Alice Comely praying for divorce from her husband, Dr. R. F. Dedrickson, on grounds that she had been married in fact, but not in law. It is about three years since the ceremony took place, and the plaint states that marriage had not been consummated yet.

THE VICEROY'S DEPARTURE.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Elgin leave Calcutta about the end of March, and will probably reach Simla about the 12th April.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 21.

It is officially announced that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Elgin will leave Calcutta about the end of March, and will probably reach Simla about the 12th April.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Bills amending the Code of Criminal Procedure and repealing certain obsolete enactments will be passed.

The following interpellation will be put by the Maharaja of Ajudhia: Whether Government will allow grade promotions in Subordinate Judicial Executive branches of the Provincial Service in case of temporary vacancies, as is done in the case of certain services enumerated in Part 2, Chapter 6, Section 1, of the Civil Service Regulations.

LOCAL BUDGETS.

The Budgets of the Local Governments, as finally amended, have reached the Government of India, and are now being scrutinised by the Financial Department. 350 lakhs of borrowed money, available for Indian Public Works annually, will probably be allotted as follows:—In 1894-95, Irrigation Works, 55 lakhs; maintenance for the open lines of Railways, 95 lakhs; East Coast line, 75 lakhs; the Mushkaf-Bolan Line, 50 lakhs; Upper Burma Lines, 35 lakhs; and the remaining 45 lakhs will be distributed among minor projects, including the Mari-Attock, Godra-Rutlam, and Rampur-Moradabad, and a sum will also be allotted for completing the re-grading of the North-West System. Great reduction has been made in each item as compared with the current year's allotments.

THE PRABAS-PATAN RIOTS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUNAGAD, FEB. 21.

Ishwar Vishwanath's examination was concluded to-day. He identified eight out of the accused as striking the Hindus near the chhapri and six as striking on the agashi. He identified one as ordering the burning of Gajanand's door. He also identified fourteen as striking Jeshanker Runchhod, near Bhimeshwar.

Jeram Bhagvan Soni, of Veraval, was next examined. He identified four out of the accused as striking the Hindus near the chhapri. He saved his life by covering himself with a quilt in the chhapri, and exposed himself after the Musalmans made a fire in the chhapri.

Uttamchand Khusal and Jadav Nathu were offered for cross-examination, which was declined.

Pranjivan Bhagvan was next examined, and said that he saw Nagardas and Vallabh being killed within Buriabava's mundir, and he also saw the beating of the Bavas on the agashi. He identified seven of the accused as striking on the agashi and five as striking Vallabh and Nagardas. He admitted in cross-examination that he had been granted pardon in a theft case.

Ambashanker Ratanji was next examined, and identified nineteen out of the accused as rioting in Dehotsarg. He identified three persons as having struck him. He was much hurt.

Rahi, woman, was next examined. She described her own injuries, but did not identify any person.

Pranshunker Jeshanker, next examined, said he was badly hurt, and identified three out of the accused as having attacked him.

Rewashanker Jeshanker was next examined, and identified two of the accused as inciting the Musalmans to strike, five as ascending the agashi, and six as striking Ambashanker.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

This circus continues to draw large audiences every night, and the excellence of the initial programme has been more than maintained. Last evening there was a complete change, and the pavilion was well filled with European and native spectators. The entertainment opened with "Court Quardilles," performed by four ladies and as many gentlemen, in a graceful and telling manner. The programme consisted of no less than sixteen interesting items, which were admirably carried out, the change act "Three Nations," by Mr. Harmston, quite taking the audience. The performance concluded with a daring exhibition by Professor Leo Hernandez, who entered a cage of Bengal tigers and put them through a series of performances. A detailed notice of the performances will appear in our next issue.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 2.

NOTTS AS A CRICKETING COUNTY.

For over a century has Notts been a county devoted to the pursuit of cricket. For more than half a century has Notts been regarded as one of the strongest of the shires, for did not eleven men of Nottingham actually play All England at Trent Bridge in 1842, and were they not soundly thrashed for their temerity? Some five years later Notts again threw down the gauntlet to England, and moreover won by ten wickets. I make bold to assert—and that without fear of contradiction—that Notts has been longer and more consistently in the forefront of cricket than the representatives of any other shire. Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire can boast of an ancient connection with the pastime, but not of a record to equal that of the Midlandmen. Yorkshire and Sursey have some claims to consideration, but remembering the high standard of skill which Notts has uniformly maintained, the county is, in my judgment, the most distinguished of all the shires which the public are pleased to recognise as first class. The comparatively sparse population of Notts has produced more famous cricketers than any other given area in comparison with its population. The towns and villages of Notts—more especially the villages—have been the nurseries of professional players for the world. It has been stated, on excellent authority, that no fewer than 500 professionals go out of the county every season to fulfil engagements. When the first Australian team reached the hospitable shores of England, they recognised the real home of the modern game, and played their opening match on the banks of the Trent. Which is why I remark, and the same I am free to maintain, that Notts is by historical reputation—if not by actual deeds—entitled to be regarded as the premier shire of England in matters of cricket.

FROM AFFLUENCE TO DEBT.

I am induced to write you concerning Notts cricket by reason of the fact that the annual meeting of the county club has been held recently. This gathering used to take place on the last Saturday in January, but the grave and reverend seigniors assembled in solemn conclave sooner than I had anticipated. Because I am so determined as to revert to this yearly function do not imagine that I am going to weary you with a "rechauffe" of that which has already been published. I do, however, desire with a perfectly honest and sincere motive to draw attention to the finances of Notts. I know it is an impertinence. But that was ever the characteristic of journalists. At the annual meeting in 1883 the total income of the club was stated to be £2,715, and the expenditure £1,805, leaving the substantial balance of £910 from 1882's operations, and this in spite of the fact that William Oscroft—who is still in the land of the living—had some three weeks prior to the meeting been presented with £650 as the proceeds of his benefit match. In 1883 this balance was increased to £1,170, and as the result of 1884's work the figures were still better, namely, £1,341. I beg of you to note particularly that at the January meeting in 1885 there was a balance at the bank of £1,341 2s. 11d., and that at this meeting Mr. W. H. O. Oates, of Langford Hall, Newark, was elected honorary secretary and treasurer. At the next gathering of the members, in January, 1886, it was announced that the trustees had borrowed a sum sufficient for the building of a new pavilion to be opened during the forthcoming season, while they had rebuilt the Trent Bridge Inn, at a cost of £1,600, with the result that the balance had decreased to £456 7s. The new pavilion, which was erected from the designs of Mr. H. M. Townsend, of Peterborough, cost over £5,000. It is probably one of the finest structures of its kind in the country, but I want to draw your attention to the important fact that it was only originally intended to spend £2,000 upon the building. The result has been that ever since the pavilion raised its handsome head Notts has owed its bankers about £4,000. Hence we have the indisputable fact that when Mr. Oates took office in 1885 there was a balance at the bankers of £1,341. At the meeting the other day it was stated that the club owed the bank £4,631. As this debt was £4,878 in 1890, and had dropped to £4 073 in 1891, I cannot understand why it has begun to advance again. I don't say that Mr. Oates is responsible for the present state of the finances, or that he has mismanaged the affairs of Notts, but the favourable balance in 1885, and the debt in 1894, are figures "that winna ding, an' douna be disputed."

ARISE YE MEN OF NOTTS!

The obvious criticism is that it was a mistake to build a new pavilion at all unless the club had the means to do so. The old pavilion was said to be unsafe, but surely it might have been repaired or patched up until there were funds for the purpose. To contemplate an expenditure of £2,000, to actually spend over £5,000, and to loan that sum, and be burdened with a system of repayment with interest, is finance of which only a body of country squires could really have been guilty. The club has been groaning under this incubus ever since, and pining and whining, moreover, at a time when money has been required both for players young and old. It would have been better to have raised a building fund, and secured the cash first. But surely Notts, with its many noble and aristocratic families, its successful merchant princes, and its smart commercial men, is not going to allow this encumbrance of over £4,000 to tie the hands of the committee in the future? Are there not 800 gentlemen who would give £5 a-piece, or better still 1,600 who could subscribe £2 10s. each? This is a methodical plan, which would not press hard on the county. Are the supineness, the pride, and the hauteur of some members of the County Committee to stand in the way of an appeal to sportsmen like the Duke of Portland, the Duke of St. Albans, the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Galway, Lord Manvers, Lord Newark, Lord Belper, Lord Carnavon, Lord Cowper, and many other titled personages, who have property in the county. It is all very well to declare that Notts is not financially in a critical condition. But since 1886 the means of Notts have been so straitened that their match list has been kept almost within the smallest limits possible, and their players have not been treated with such a lavish hand as to induce other professionals to prefer their native shire before "foreign" counties. The incubus of debt should be removed. It is a reproach—a monument of folly. What will be the advantage of having a beautiful ground if, in the course of a few seasons, there be no Notts team worthy of the reputation of the county? Notts should have spent more money on its professionals, and less on its ground. The county ought to promote loyalty and *esprit de corps* in the eleven. A cricket club cannot be conducted now as it used to be twenty-five years ago, especially when there are other counties with a large purse on the look-out for smart players.

BENEFITS AND BENEFITS: CONTRASTS AND COMMENTS.

Professionals in these days require to be well treated—nay to be handsomely treated. Handsome is as handsome does is a proverb generally accepted now. Pilling, Watson, and Barlow have of recent years been accorded benefits by Lancashire, Ulyett by Yorkshire, and Maurice Read by Surrey. I should think that not one of these estimable cricketers received less than a present of £1,000 from their club and the public as an acknowledgment of their long, valuable, and faithful services. Now just over three years ago Notts had nine players waiting to see if the committee would accord them a benefit. Two of these had retired, namely, Alfred Shaw and Fred. Wild. Both have since had a benefit, but Shaw's was a failure, and Wild's only realised £270. And yet Alfred Shaw played for the county from June, 1864, until June, 1887, and Wild from July, 1868, until August, 1881. The remaining seven were Arthur Shrewsbury, W. Barnes, W. Scotton, W. Flowers, M. Sherwin, W. Gunn, and W. Attewell. Poor Scotton, selfish and sensitive, disappointed and disheartened, sought his own release from the troubles of this world; Shrewsbury was accorded his benefit last year; some arrangements have been made for Barnes and Sherwin during the ensuing season; and let us—who have a genuine interest in the game—hope that the sweet reward of toil awaits Flowers, Gunn, and Attewell. But you see this very debt on the pavilion prevents the committee from giving their professionals any of the most remunerative matches on their list. They can't afford to do it. Last summer Shrewsbury's benefit was a game between Shrewsbury's England eleven and the Australians, and this year a special fixture has been arranged for Barnes between the Gentlemen of England and Notts, while by the kindness of the M.C.C. the Whit Monday match between Middlesex and Somerset has been set apart for Sherwin. Last season Surrey actually gave the proceeds of the great match between England and Australia at the Oval to Maurice Read. This was one of the best matches on their list. Briggs and Peel are to have benefits in 1894. Briggs and Peel, at the suggestion of a mutual friend, co-operated for the purpose of inducing Lancashire and Yorkshire to give them the home and home meetings of these great rivals—absolutely the best matches on their card. And yet it has been done. I am well aware that Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Surrey, each possess a vast public and ample funds. But I maintain that had Notts been economical and looked after their players first, and the appointment of their ground second, the executive could have treated the members of their team more liberally than they have done. I think it will generally be admitted that Arthur Shrewsbury has been one of the best, if not the best, batsman the county has produced. His match resulted in a profit of £190 16s. 9d. The subscription list has up to date realized £400, but it is still open, as it is desired to bring up the amount to £600! I should think so. Notts ought to reward Shrewsbury with a cheque for £1,000. Surely his constant services since 1875 have deserved this. He missed the seasons of 1881 and 1888, but between 1875 and the end of 1893 he displayed wonderful consistency. His average was never less than 18, and his highest reached 77. It is an open secret that he has had his financial misfortunes, and Notts would do well, taking one consideration with another, to lavishly repay one of its most talented sons. Last season Shrewsbury told me most emphatically that he should not play first-class cricket after 1893. His loss to Notts, should he adhere to this decision, will be irreparable. If the Notts committee desire to increase the interest felt in cricket in the county, they must first of all display interest in the team. Even professional cricketers are not mere maroinettes. People are not attracted to the ground by the beauties of Trent Bridge, but by the skill and individuality of the players.

THE GENTLE SHERWIN.

Most professional cricketers have their admirers and their followers, and it is the one desire of every successful man to receive his benefit while he is actually playing. If you think over this for a few moments, its sweet reasonableness is obvious. If a player be given a benefit when he is in his prime, the people remember his performances and recall the great deeds he has done for his shire. But if not, a younger generation, which knows not these things, arises and the old cricketer suffers where he feels it most—in his pocket. And, moreover, I should think that a professional cricketer would always desire to have a benefit in the place where he is best known. It strikes me as passing strange that Middlesex and Somerset should play for the pecuniary advantage of Sherwin. True Sherwin has been engaged at Lords for a number of seasons, but I cannot see that he should miss a benefit at Trent Bridge. Alfred Shaw had a benefit at Lords in 1879, but he has since been somewhat ungraciously given another match at Trent Bridge. Surely it would have been wise and far-seeing to have offered Shaw a benefit at the "Bridges" during the height of his popularity. He would never have forgotten it, whereas, when he had ceased to play for Notts he had actually to make three applications before he received a favourable reply. Is this sort of thing to occur again in the case of Sherwin, another past captain of the county? Sherwin, who was born in February, 1851, began to ply for Notts in August, 1876, and has been a fairly regular member of the eleven since. His first match was against Gloucestershire at Clifton. Sherwin showed then that he knew how to keep wicket. He caught E. M. Grace on the leg side and stumped Fred. Grace off Tye—who was then perhaps the fastest bowler in England. From that date until the present Sherwin has been stumping and catching all the batsmen he could. Save and excepting Pilling he has never had a superior in England, although the Hunters and Mr. McGregor have run him close. Sherwin can both bat and bowl. He has for years been going to make his 100 for Notts, but has never yet succeeded, although often has he given most valuable assistance. At the Oval, in 1885, Sherwin scored 35 out of 58 for the last wicket against Surrey. This is about his most meritorious performance with the bat for Notts. Nor is the burly Sherwin a bad bowler. In 1888 he doffed his pads at Trent Bridge and against Kent secured the two last batsmen for seven runs, but better even than this was his achievement at Lords in 1892. Sherwin as a last resource took the ball, and in seven overs bowled Mr. Webbe and Mr. Thesiger for nine runs, thus enabling Notts to defeat Middlesex within four minutes of the time fixed for drawing stumps. His best wicket keeping season for the county was 1887, when he had a hand in the dismissal of 50 of his opponents. Altogether since 1876 Sherwin has for Notts alone caught 365 batsmen and stumped 110. He has played for the M.C.C. since 1877, and has once visited Australia. Time has delt kindly with Sherwin, and even now, in his 43rd year, he is an accomplished crickter and a genial-hearted man. Despite his 17 stones he can sing a song and turn several somersaults.

MR. BARNES OF SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD.

"Billy" Barnes is one of the triumvirate of batsmen who have shed lustre even on the name of Notts. No three men have for one county done better service than Shrewsbury, Barnes, and Gunn, unless it be the three Graces. Barnes, who is a native of Sutton-in-Ashfield, which bears the same relation to Notts as Lascelles Hall to Yorkshire, and Mitcham to Surrey, was borne in May, 1852. He was a professional fulfilling an engagement away at Winchester when he was 20. He had just turned his 25th birthday, and young Arthur Shrewsbury had played in six matches for Notts, when Barnes, like Sherwin, was given his first opportunity against Gloucestershire. This was in July, 1875, at Trent Bridge. He kept his place for the remainder of the eason, showing encouraging form. In 1877 Barnes atttled up his first "century" for Notts, namely, 109 not out, against Kent—a faultless innings. So soon as 1879 he took part in the matches b etween the Gentlemen and Players, and since that time his reputation has increased until it is now literally world-wide, both as batsman, bowler, and fielder. At his best Barnes has had few superiors. Since June, 1877, down to the close of last season, Barnes scored 13 three-figure innings for his native shire—his highest and lowest—160 and 102—both being against Sussex. His highest score, speaking generally, was made for the Marylebone Club against Leicestershire in 1882, when he accounted for 266. Barnes and poor dead mad Midwinter gave Leicestershire a time of trouble, for during five and a-half hours they were scoring at the rate of 80 per hour, and raised the total from 19 for two wickets to 473 for three wickets. This is one of the most fruitful partnerships on record. Barnes's 266 is the highest individual innings hit at Lords since Mr. Ward's famous 278 in 1880. Barnes, who had two escapes, made one 6., four 5's., 26 4's., 20 3's., 15 2's., and 46 singles. Parnham, too, at that time was an excellent bowler—a fact which was recognised afterwards. Three times has Barnes with either Gunn or Shrewsbury added over 200 for a single wicket, and on six other occasions Barnes, with one of these two collegues as a partner, has increased the total by 100 before disaster overtook them. Barnes has really been a wonderful player. He deserves well of his county. Flowers, Gunn, and Attewell come next in order of seniority for benefits. May the Notts Executive re-model their house and find worthy successors to the brilliant players they have been so lucky as to discover for generations past.

An Odessa correspondent writes:—I am informed by a correspondent in Kieff that the British and Foreign Bible Society's establishment in that city was a few weeks ago closed by order of the Governor for six months. No reason whatever has been assigned for this arbitrary action. The shop assistants were suddenly ejected, and the place locked up and sealed by the police. The Society has also a branch establishment in Odessa, and I believe in one or two other chief centres of Russia, but these have not been interfered with. It is of course only under a special, though now longstanding, privilege that the Society has enjoyed the freedom of circulating magazines and maintaining travelling agents in this country.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Government of India have approved of the Assam garrison being reduced to four battalions of native infantry, but the actual reduction will not take place until next cold season. From then Silchar will be garrisoned by a wing being located at Dibrugarh. At present there are five and a half regiments in Assam and Manipur—the 42nd, 43rd and 44th Gurkhas, who are wasted there, the 18th Bengal Infantry, part of the 13th Bengal Infantry and the 28th Bombay Pioneers, who are leaving. There are also 6 mountain guns in all at Shillong, Kohima and Manipur.

There was a large gathering of natives on the police parade ground, Umballa, on Thursday, the 15th February, to witness the annual sports provided from the District funds. There were also a number of ladies and gentlemen present from cantonments, and some of the latter took part in one or two of the "event," on the card. The tent-pegging and lime-cutting by the 18th Hussars and 17th Bengal Cavalry were particularly well done and the skilful performances of some of the *sowars* of the 17th Bengal Cavalry that followed were much admired. In the Horse Race for Sirdars there was a nasty accident, in which, owing to an obstacle on the course, both horse and rider came down, and the latter is said still to be in an unconscious state. There was a close finish in the Ekka Race for officers, though to commence with they had a collision. The driver, however, was not hurt, and was up again after receiving only a severe shaking.

A Calcutta journal announces that General Galbraith, on his promotion to the rank of Major-General, will probably resign the Adjutant-Generalship, and that Major-General Palmer is likely to succeed him. There is not a word of truth in this story. The Adjutant-General is already a substantive Major-General: his promotion to that rank having been gazetted some weeks ago.

Mr. Tuck, Political Officer, has returned from his tour amongst the Boungshe Chins. He reports that, with the exception of Rawywa, all the villages behaved well, obeyed orders readily, and paid in their tribute. Eighty-two guns were withdrawn from Rawywa, and the Chiefs made prisoners.

On Friday a band of dacoits attacked a house in a village about eight miles from Rangoon, killing the owner of the house. A number of villagers attacked the dacoits, and put them to flight, killing one and capturing two. Four villagers were seriously injured.

An account was recently given of an act of gallantry on the Orissa Coast Canal by which a number of lives were saved. A pilgrim passenger barge had been completely overturned in the "54 mile," and Kristo Maiti, Canal Dak Peon, and Haru Garu, Canal Ferryman, rescued many of the passengers with the ghat ferry-boat, and afterwards by cutting a hole in the overturned barge saved five others from a certain and terrible death. The Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned a gift of twenty rupees to each of the men, together with a silver medal, "in recognition of their resolute and praiseworthy conduct in cutting open the bottom of the barge against the remonstrances of the Company's Native employees." We now hear that Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Co. have dismissed the serang of the steamer and the manji of the barge, whose conduct, though not falling within reach of the law, was severely censured by the Judge of Midnapur, when trying them. The act of the too canal workmen is one which cannot be too highly praised. It shows the Bengali character in a truly admirable light, as possessing gifts of sympathy and manliness which are not very common among the lowly classes of any race, and which it is too much the fashion to regard as foreign to the race of Lower Bengal. As an object lesson in rough, helpful, every-day heroism, this incident in pilgrim life ought to be treasured by the Bengali people and their teachers. For that part, it may well be impressed on the youthful mind in every school and college in India.

Among the sufferers from the great fall in exchange, writes a contemporary, are the Australian dealers who have brought over horses to the Indian market. They hoped, in common with many others, that the currency legislation of last June would rehabilitate or at least steady the rupee, and they consequently have sold their stock freely during the past four or five months. Now they discover that when the rupees they have been paid come to be turned into sterling at the close of the season, the sovereigns at their disposal are very few indeed. Their prospective profits have, in fact, dwindled down almost to nothing, and their disgust is proportionately great. What wonder that they are beginning to think the trade is not worth continuing, more particularly as regards really good horses? The demands of Government may continue to be met in a measure, as there is a guarantee that fair prices will be paid whatever may be the rate of exchange; but private purchasers will find that inferior animals will in future be imported, cheap stock being purchased and sent over as a matter of pure speculation. Even now the class of horses standing in the Calcutta stables are much below the average in quality, and commandants of regiments anxious to purchase on their own account have been unable to suit themselves. It will be most unfortunate if the trade declines, for India in time of war must depend mainly upon Australia for remounts. If a great campaign had to be undertaken two thousand horses at least would have to be purchased at once, and provision made for securing another three or four thousand later on. Major-General Luck, when Inspector-General of Cavalry, tried, we understand, to persuade the Government to purchase largely, so as to ensure some reserve of horses, and at the same time stimulate breeders in Australia to keep up their stock so as to meet an emergent demand; but nothing was done as money could not be provided. So to-day the mounted branches of the British Service have no reserve of remounts upon which to fall back, and the artillery particularly have difficulty in procuring horses strong enough for draught purposes, the 12-pounder being a heavy load to haul. For ammunition columns, too, hundreds of horses woul be required if a large army were placed in the field. We have here indicated a weak spot in the scheme of mobilisation which should be looked to closely, now that there is a chance of the Australian trade falling off. Government have provided reserves of stores, clothing, arms, ammunition, and war *materiel* generally; it is grappling with the transport difficulty; and it has spent many crores on strategical railways and defence works; it should now consider in what way the question of a reserve of horses can best be dealt with.

The satistical report of the health of the navy, states that the returns for the total force may on the whole be regarded as very satisfactory. The aggregate number of cases of disease and injury returned during 1892 furnished a ratio of 934·39 per 1,000 of the mean force, which is the lowest recorded since these reports were first published in their present form in the year 1856. On the Mediterranean Station in particular the health of the squadron, as compared with that of the previous year, has undergone considerable improvement, and specially has there been a marked decrease in the number of cases of fever.

According to M. Albert Cim and others authorship and publication are in a bad state in France just now. People talk of the book crisis and the krach du roman, or fiction collapse. There are hardly six novelists, it is said, who can count on receiving for their works a sum equal to or above 10,000f. or £400. M. Zola and M Alphonse Daudet must, of course, take the lead in any list of exceptions to this rule. M. Cim lately examined the books of a leading publisher, and found that tow-thirds of the accounts opened for works of fiction, verse, travel, domestic economy, and military science showed losses. From the same firm a successful novelist has received during five years for his author's rights about 16,000f., or a little over £120 yearly. The publisher had only 5,000f. profit for the five years. Another publisher has stated that formerly he spent three hours and-a-half in the morning over his correspondence and general work. Now he can get through all that in half-an-hour and then fold his arms, because people no longer buy books.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF AN OPIUM FARMER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, called on for hearing the case, in which Damji Luckmichand, manager to Jadowji Khodidas, licensed opium farmer for Bombay, has charged Messrs. A. W. Prautch, Mansukhlal, Thos. M. Hudson, and Alfred S. Dyer with defamation in that certain "false and malicious statements with intent to harm the complainant's reputation were published in the issue of the *Bombay Guardian* of the 20th January last." The information on which the Magistrate granted summonses against the four accused was filed by Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama, solicitor for the complainant, on the 1st instant. The complainant stated therein that there was a newspaper published in English every week in Bombay, called the *Bombay Guardian*, and he believed it was edited and published by Alfred S. Dyer. In the issue of that paper, dated the 20th January, 1894, certain libellous and defamatory statements were published under the heading "Farther Fraud by the Opium Department." The communication in which those statements appeared purported to have been written by A. W. Prautch, Mansukhlal, Thomas M. Hudson, whose autographs appear at the end of the communication. Underneath the communication there also appeared comments and remarks. The following are the objectionable passages subjoined to the information:—

"We learn, on the evidence of several witnesses, that Damajee Luxmichand, a vendor licensed to sell opium for consumption off the premises, illegally sent opium to Mahim (an outlying portion of Bombay) for the manufacture of *chandul*, and sold it through his own servants in a smoking den opened for that purpose during the Mahomedan fair held there between December 23rd, 1893, and January 2nd, 1894.

"We also call for the adequate punishment of Damajee Luxmichand, the opium licence-holder for Bombay.

"We respectfully invite Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, to institute a thorough and impartial investigation, conducted by others than officials, into the above-stated charges, in order to further bring to light the existing fraud and want of integrity on the part of the Opium Department, and to punish the criminals."

The above imputations, the complainant declared, were false and malicious. He denied having sent opium to Mahim for the manufacture of *chandul*. He also denied having sold the same through his servants in the "smoking-dens" as alleged, and averred that the imputations were published by the four accused with intent to harm his reputation. He was described as a criminal, and adequate punishment for his alleged acts was called for; wherefore he charged the defendants with defamation.

Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir, solicitors, appeared for the accused, yesterday, but the Court being occupied with other charges, had no time to take up the case, which stands adjourned until the 12th proximo.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

The usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. There were also present the Hon. Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. E. B. Carrol, Y. W. Roughton, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Messrs. Harkisondass Narotomdass, K. M. Shroff, K. N. Kabraji, and Dr. Viegas.

THE LATE EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY.

The Committee took into further consideration a letter, dated 31st ultimo, from the Commissioner, on the subject of the recovery of the rates and taxes due by the late Eastern Electric Light and Power Company.

It was resolved that an application might be made to the High Court for an order authorising the sale of the Electric Light and Power Company's deposit of Rs. 5,000 in Government paper lodged in connection with the agreement of 1883, in order that the Corporation might be enabled to draw interest which accrued on the deposit and sell the papers in satisfaction of the Municipal bills for taxes, &c., amounting to Rs. 3,674-10.

AMOUNT OF REWARD FOR SERVICES RENDERED DURING THE LATE RIOTS.

The Committee recorded letter dated 14th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, with reference to the resolution of the Committee, dated 7th idem, that the amount payable to various employes for their services during the riots would be Rs. 1,727.

THE SEWERAGE OF COLABA.

The Committee sanctioned the payment of Rs. 25,000 as an advance to Messrs. Hughes and Lancaster in connection with their contract for the sewerage of Colaba on account of the pipes delivered, and amounting in value to Rs. 46,666.

APPLICATION FOR EXEMPTION FROM TAXES.

The Committee considered letter, dated 18th instant, from Hadji Mahomed and others, requesting that, in consequence of the recent fire at their wood depots at Naoroji Hill Road, they may be exempted from the payment of all Municipal taxes, stating that a similar privilege was granted in Poona in 1891.

It was resolved to inform the petitioners that the Committee had no power to exempt them from paying the taxes.

After transacting other business the Committee adjourned.

BOMBAY RACES, 1894.

(Starters for 3rd Day's Races.)

The Stud Stakes.—1 mile.
1 Mr N N G's ch c b m Duchess, 9st 8lb. Ramcharran.
2 Mr F Gordon's b n c b geld. Premier, 9st 7lb. Robinson.
3 H H The Thakore Saheb of Wudhwan's b ch m Lady-go-fast, 9st 4lb. Native.

The Zoroastrian Purse.
1 Mr S A W's b a h Victor, 9st 3lb. Mirza.
2 Mr Moochool Shah's b a h Hydery, 9st 3lbs., Ebrahim.
3 H H Aga Khan's g a h Donovan, 9st 3lbs., Gibbs.

Galloway Selling Race.
Mr Cooverjee Ardaseer's b a gal Mizzle, Rs. 1,500., 10st 4lbs. Captain Welman.
2 Aga Junghi Shah's b a p Success, Rs 1,500, 8st 5lbs. Pillaji.
3 Mr Essa Bin Khalifa'sig a p Sir Frank, Rs 1,50), 8st 2lbs, Gibbs.

The Mahomedan Cup.—1½ mile.
1 H H Aga Khan's ch a h Sterling, 9st 10lbs. Gibbs.
2 Mr Ali Bin Ameer's g a h, Kohinoor, 8st 8lbs., Ebrahim.
3 Mr Alloola Bin Farra's ch a h Artist, 8st 4lbs. Pugh.
4 H E A W's g a h Dameron, 7st 12lbs, Clemenson.
5 Mr. S M Allarakhia's b a h Sultan, II, 7st. N. Mahomed.
6 H H the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan's g a h Merlin, 6st 7lbs.

The Stewards' Purse,
1 Mr Dossaraj Urs' bn aus p Beeswing, 9st 9lbs.

The Farewell Handicap.—For all horses. Distance ½ mile. Rs. 500 added. Entrance Rs 20. To close at the Grand Stand at 5 p m, this evening. Handicap will be published at 5-30 p m. Acceptances to be in the box 6 p.m.

The following is a list of gentlemen who have subscribed to the Mahomedan Cup Race—Bombay Races:—Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim and Co. Rs. 50, Messrs. Cummoo Jaffer Sulleeman and Co., Ali Abdoola Ali bin Ameer, and Musjeed bin Moshim, each Rs. 25—total Rs. 150.

The following is a list of gentlemen who have subscribed to the Zoroastrian Purse Race—Bombay Races:—Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and Mr. K. N. Seervai, each Rs. 50, Messrs. J. N. Tata, D. J. Tata, K. D. Tata, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Seervai, Hon'ble N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., J. M. Framjee Patel, R. D. Settna, Bapujee Sorabjee Patel, Merwanjee Rustomjee, and D. R. Dady, each Rs. 25—total Rs. 350.

Special trains will leave Church Gate for Mahalaxmi at 3-5 p. m. and 3-30 p. m., local time.

By kind permission of Major Luard and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Ry. V. R. Corps, will perform the following programme of music at 4 p.m.:—

Quick March	The Gunner	J W Monk
Overture	Le Fidele Berger	A Adam
Aria (cornet solo)	I'll Follow Thee	H Farmer
Valse	The Colonel	E Bucalossi
Cavatina	La Regina Di Golconda	Donizetti
Galop	The Kassassin	W Winterbottom

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Stewards' Purse having proved a walk over for Beeswing, whom none of the other entries would oppose at the weights, a new race, the Paddock Stakes, was framed for second class galloways. Three of the five entries were scratched by the stewards, as they were reckoned first class, and the race fell through. Six entered for the Farewell Handicap, but the handicap was not accepted, and the race fell through. The following lottery was held:—

MAHOMEDAN CUP, Rs. 500.
Value of Tickets.

	Rs.
Sterling	70
Merlin	15
Dameron	25
Kohinoor	80
Artist	175
Sultan II	35
Total	890

ANTI-OPIUM EVIDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One word and I am done with Mr. Prautch. My letter calling upon him to substantiate, or withdraw the grave charges which he made against the officials of the Jeypore State, and indirectly against the Political Agent, in connection with the recantation of the three witnesses he discovered, while in Jeypore, has had no reply.

As some days have elapsed since it was published, it is reasonable to conclude that Mr. Prautch is unable to vindicate his conduct. But he has not had the grace to write and confess the wrong he had done, and apologised to those whom he had recklessly maligned. What are we to make of the man who wantonly coins the most abominable charges against another, and having failed to prove them, declines to make reparation?

Any one who has followed this correspondence will see that I have pronounced no opinion about this agitation, which Mr. Prautch deems it his duty to meddle with. My object in writing was to expose what seemed to me a most objectionable method of getting up evidence. If it be a gold cause it can hardly be helped by such an advocate as Mr. Prautch.—Yours, &c.,

JUSTICE,
(Not an official.)

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reply to the remarks made by "Graduate," in your issue of yesterday, on my evidence given before the Royal Opium Commission, let me say that he has not fully understood the purport of my evidence, the whole of it not having appeared in the newspapers. My evidence tended to show, as I stated before the Commission, that the moral and religious feeling of the people in general, where it has not become perverted, is strongly against intoxicants of any sort whatsoever, and I challenge "Graduate" to say whether it is otherwise. I further challenge "[Graduate," who object to my speaking in the name of the educated natives, to say if it is not a fact that the educated natives are as a rule against the custom of giving *bala-goli* to children. In the latter part of my evidence I have said that a mistaken impression exists in the minds of middle class natives about the appointment and the motives of the Commission, and your correspondent quotes it in his very unfair attack against me, with what motives it is difficult to understand. Does he mean to say that such an impression—however mistaken—does not exist? If he is unaware of it that does not preclude any one else from placing his information before the Commission. Again, would he make bold to say if the Commission had been appointed to inquire about opium and alcohol both, and if there had been no question of finance involved, how many educated natives, excepting of course opium-eaters and lovers of drink, would have come forward *in favour* of these intoxicants except for medical purposes? I do assert that educated and uneducated natives are against both liquor and opium, and if a poll were taken they would vote at any rate by a very large majority against opium-eating and liquor-drinking if no spectre of additional taxation were conjured up before them.

I did not profess to give my evidence before the Commission as a representative of educated natives, nor in my journalistic capacity. But, surely, any one who is accepted as a witness is at liberty to place his views before the Commission. I do not know if your "Graduate" correspondent, who criticises my views, would accustom his children to moderate doses of opium. But that is the only sure test of the sincerity of one's pro-opium convictions. I am no doubt an under-graduate. But I do say that I would be ashamed of any Hindu graduate who advocated the use of opium or liquor, except for medical purposes. Is your correspondent "Graduate" quite sure that in attacking my views he represents the feelings of his brother-graduates?—Yours, &c.,

GULABRAI DURGARAM M. MEHETAJI.

Feb. 21.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It need not be mentioned that there was a strong desire manifested on the part of the native public to be present on the occasion of the last Convoc

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

THE following is the authentic report of the general meeting of the National Social Conference, which was held on the 31st December last, in the Congress Hall at Lahore. About 2,000 persons attended, including two ladies. Among others, the following were present:—The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Dewan Nurendra Nath, Prof. Oman, the Hon'ble Mr. Rampalsing, Babu Roshanlal, B.A., barrister-at-law, Lala Baynath, B.A., Sub-Judge of Agra, Babu Charu Chandra Mitra, Mr. Mudon Gopal, M.A., barrister-at-law, Babu Jogendra Chandra Bhos, M.A., of Lahore, Lala Huri Kishonlal, barrister-at-law of Lahore, Lala Ramprasad of Umbala, B.A. LL.B., Sardar Oomravsing, Pandit Sooreynarayen, Lala Shiv Dayal, M.A., Mr. Moharam Ali Chistri, Lala Nathoomul, Secretary, Sarin Sabha, Lala Jeshiram, Dr. Brijlal Ghos, Lala Ishwardas, M.A., Mr. Eduljee Cawasjee Jaswala, Dr. Purmanund, Lala Prabhu Dayal, Lala Govindrao, pleader, Mr. S. Guruchuranji Buti, Mr. Purmanund, B.A., Babu N. Gupte, Lala Bisumbhnath, Lala Kashiprasad, Prof. Mukerjee, Lala Bashiram, Inspector of Schools, Lala Narayendas, District Judge, Lala Ruchiram, Babu Avinash Chandra, Lala Hansraj of Lahore, Prof. Sashi Bhusan Mukerjee of Lahore, Lala Futtechund, barrister-at-law, of Ajmere, Sirdar Gujansing of Ludhiana, Lala Indra, Prasad Pandit of Mujaffarnagar, R. B. Babumul, B.A., Executive Engineer, Delhi, Lala Brijlal, B.A., Kangra district, Lala Shivdas Kapur Rai Amoolikram of Amritsar, Lala Hansraj, Bava Salamantrao Ramkrishna, Rao Bahadur Payarilal, inspector of schools, Lala Munshiram, Dr. Dulipsing of Jalandhar, Bukshi Sohanlal of Dharamshala, Rai Sajarmul, executive engineer, Sutlej, Mr. Hiranand Khemsing, Mr. Tahilram Khemchand of Hyderabad, Pundit Krishnaram, Dr. S. W. Kane, Mr. H. S. Dixit, solicitor, the Hon. Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade, of Bombay, Mr. Dharamdas Soore, of Saharanpore, Lala Jhinderam, pleader, of Dera Ismail, Mr. Luxmon Atmaram Mahajan, Mr. V. R. Mudholkar, Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, of Berar, Lala Rallaram, Assistant Engineer, Lala Goculchand, of Kaparthala, Mr. S. K. Nair, of Travancore, Lala S. Chandrasing, of Pherozpore, Mr. Alli Mahmad Bimji, of Indore, Rao Bahadur V. M. Bhide, Mr. K. G. Natu, Professor Gokhle, Mr. V. B. Ranade, Mr. V. N. Apte, of Poona, Lala Dhamrain, B.A., LL.B., of Alligarh, Lala Durgadas, B.A., Secretary, Temperance Association, Lala Rajaram, accountant, P. W. Department, Lala Ramsarup, B.A., LL.B., of Bareilly, Lala Brijnandan, of Muradabad, Lala Girdharilal, tahsildar of Multan, Babu Chatterji, of Umballa, and Mr. G. B. Joshi, of Baroda.

Proceedings commenced at 12 noon, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade proposed that Dewan Nurendra Nath, District Judge of Jhelum, should take the chair, Lala Baijnath seconded the proposition, which was carried by cheers.

Dewan Nurendra Nath accordingly took the chair, and delivered his address, in the course of which he urged the necessity of female education, curtailment of ceremonial expenses, and postponement of marriages till more advanced ages of boys and girls, and pointed out the difficulties attending the path of reform which foreigners could not appreciate. After the President had finished his address, he called upon the Hon'ble Raja Rampalsing to move the following resolution:—

The Conference notes with satisfaction the movement started in the Madras Presidency to discourage the employment of disreputable women at social and religious gatherings, and it trusts that the local associations will do their best to discountenance such entertainments.

N.B.—The resolution stood seventh in the list, but at the instance of Raja Rampalsing it was taken up first, as the hon'ble mover had to leave Lahore on the same day in the afternoon.

In proposing the above resolutions, Raja Rampalsing recited Sanskrit shlokas to show that the Shastras were not opposed to our women learning and singing both vocal and instrumental. What he objected to was the entertainment of gentlemen and ladies by females dancing, singing, and making objectionable gestures before them. He himself was a good dancer, but was opposed to attending the dance of a professional dancing girl, so much so that he dismissed a servant of his for having a dance party at his own house.

In seconding the resolution Mr. S. K. Nair observed:—The custom of giving parties, when dancing girls entertained the assembly, should be done away with. We should try to emancipate ourselves from social evils at least in proportion to the political freedom we seek. We should be men before we try to become statesmen. Our national life is eaten up by licentiousness; what is morally wrong cannot be right solely on the strength of usage. It is a mistake to suppose that religious rites require males to dance in temples or in private houses. I know a gentleman in Madras, who, when giving a party to a retiring civilian, had no nautch, and I would urge that his example should be followed by others.

Lala Rajaram, President of the Sarin Sabha, addressed in Urdu to the following effect:—The Sarins have resolved not to have nautches. Formerly in every marriage it was usual to have two or even three nautches. If we wish that the married couples should live a pure life, and preserve the sanctity of the solemn obligation taken by them, we should take care not to set to them an example of lewd life at the very threshold of their union by calling mean women to dance before them. Do not dancing parties deprave the hearts of many? At many dancing parties drink is freely used. Thus the movement to dispense with nautch girls closes more than one door to immorality.

Mr. Govind Babajee Joshi remarked that there ought to be no objection to teach music and singing to married ladies.

Mr. V. G. Joshi said: If we discouraged dancing girls singing and dancing before us, we should allow our wives to learn those arts.

The resolution was put to the meeting and carried by an overwhelming majority.

The president then called upon Lala Munshiram to move the following proposition, which appears first in the printed draft:—That in the opinion of the Conference the time has now arrived when organised efforts should be made to raise the standard of female education in all parts of the country, so as to remove as far as possible the disparity which now exists between the education of men and women, which disparity is at the root of many of the social evils from which the country suffers. The Conference accordingly recommends that the various local Sabhas and Associations should interest themselves in this work in which Government co-operation will not be delayed if the efforts made on the part of the people are earnest and systematic.

In proposing the above resolution Lala Munshiram, president of the Arya Samaj at Jalandhar, who took a great interest in the intellectual progress of the people, said:—Education is a preparation for the battle of life. If you hold that men require education to be prepared to discharge the burden of life, how can you deny that women require similar training to fulfil their duties in the world? It is, I think, needless to dilate on the point here as I am in the midst of the cream of educated men. The proportion of boys and girls attending schools in the Punjab is ridiculously small. There is scarcely one girl attending school of twenty-two boys who do the same. Girls' schools are in the most unhealthy quarters, and there are no suitable books for those schools.

Mr. Roshan Lal, barrister-at-law, of Allahabad, seconded the resolution and said:—I ask the boon of education for our females not from those who are illiterate, but from the educated leaders of society present at this influential meeting. As observed by the late Poet Laureate—

> 'The woman's cause is man's
> They rise or sink together.'

To pull a cart two bullocks of equal strength are required. Similarly both the husband and the wife must have education to bear the burden of life and discharge their duties properly in this world. Saraswati, the goddess of learning, is depicted as an educated lady with white clothes, singing hymns in praise of her lord and playing on a vina and bearing an unspotted character. How can our religion, which has such a goddess to preside over learning, be opposed to female education?

Mr. E. C. Jasawala, a Parsee merchant of Lahore, observed that women had the same claim to be educated as men. At first the people were opposed to the education of boys, but as they came to know the benefits derived therefrom, they became eager to educate their sons. Similarly, when they see the good results of female education, all opposition to female education would disappear. Education, which does good to men cannot fail to do good to women also. There can be no home life unless our women are educated in the real sense of the word.

One gentleman objected to our women having high education, although he admitted that some education is necessary.

Lala Lajpatrai observed that higher education simply meant more education than the meagre education at present imparted in our girls' schools. He pointed out that the resolution made but a reasonable demand, and the work of female education must be taken in hand earnestly by all.

Mr. Bukshi Gopaldas made a few remarks in Urdu about the benefits likely to follow the education of females.

Mr. Jotkar, of Poona, made a few observations regarding the difference between the views of elderly men and the rising generation in the matter of female education and other reforms.

The proposition was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The President next called upon Mr. Airnath Chandra Mozumdar to propose the following resolution, which stood second in the list:—"The Conference notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the Kayastha Sabhas, Arya Samajs, Brahma Samaj, and Temperance Associations in the country to check the spread of the use of intoxicating liquors, and it trusts that every effort will be made by other local associations to include that abstinence from all intoxicating and narcotic drugs as a necessary part of the programme of reform to which the members of such association should pledge themselves to adhere on all occasions, as such abstinence alone can remove the evils which otherwise demoralise the communities. He then quoted statistics showing to what an enormous extent the use of liquor has increased among our people.

Lala Ralaram pointed out the great harm done to the natives by the use of liquor by making them senseless, depraved, and miserable in various ways.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The President then called upon Mr. Alli Mahomed Bhimjee, a merchant of Indore, to move the next resolution which runs thus:—The Conference thanks H. E. the Viceroy for the assurances given by him in his speech at Agra as regards the policy of Government in the matter of the recent unfortunate disturbances between the lower classes of Hindus and Mahomedans in several large towns, and also records its expressions of satisfaction that the suggestion made in the sixth resolution of the fifth Conference about the constitution under official sanction of Hindu and Mahomedan Panchayats has found favour with his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. P. and Oudh. The Conference suggests that the plan should be adopted in other provinces also. Wherever disturbances have occurred or have been apprehended, and further that steps should be taken to frame a record of rights in regard to processions and religious observances in anticipation so as to enable the authorities to act with effect in a way to guarantee to the two communities the observance of customary rules, and avoid all chance of conflict as far as possible.

In proposing this resolution Ali Mahomed Bhimjee said:—A resolution on this subject was passed in 1891. It is strange that in two communities which have lived peaceably for several years, differences have arisen during the last few years. In Bombay, where it was never expected that the two communities would disagree, there were feuds and quarrels. It is true that there was no misunderstanding among the higher classes in the two communities, but the ruptures among the lower classes were sometimes violent. It was desirable in the interests of both communities that Panchayats, consisting of the respectable members of both communities, should be appointed and a record of rights should be framed.

Lala Amolik Ram supported the resolution, which appeared to him to be a very reasonable and sensible one.

Baboo Charan Chandra Mitra said:—It is true that disputes take place among the uneducated portions of the two communities, but we as their leaders must try our best to remove all causes of difference. If we cannot take measures to preserve peace in the two communities, we do not deserve the name of leaders.

The measures proposed would tend to keep the communities at peace.

Mr. Umarbaksh, editor of an Urdu paper at Lahore, observed in Urdu that as members of the two communities lived near one another, it was but proper that they should live in peace and harmony as became neighbours, and suggested that it was desirable to take steps to restore confidence between them by appointing respectable men as members of Panchayats in different places.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried *nem con.*

(To be concluded.)

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB TOURNAMENT.

THE final match of these very interesting competitions took place at Cooria, on Wednesday morning, the 21st instant, between the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' team and the 1st team, Bo. Vol. Rifles, and proved to be an excellent match, as was indeed expected. On the completion of the 500 yards distance the B. V. R. were leading by 8 points: B. V. R. 193 G. I. P. Ry Vols 185. At 600 yards the shooting was again very good, both teams exactly tieing 182, leaving the B. V. R. still 8 points to the good. At 800 yards every shot was watched with the greatest interest. Gradually the B. V. R. team drew away, and when the first four of each team had completed at this distance, were leading by 24 points; eventually, when the teams had completed the competition, the B. V. R. team were winners by 27 points. The match was thoroughly well contested throughout, and the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers are to be congratataled on the splended fight they made for it, more especially as some of the members had travelled a considerable distance in order to take part. One of their team, Vol A. J. Herbert, has also the honour of making the highest individual aggregate during the tournament, *viz.*, 76 out of a possible 84, and winning the prize of Rs. 30 given for the highest score. He was run very closely for this by Lieut. T. M. English, B. V. R., 75; Corpl. Parker, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., 75, and Colr.-Sergt. E. Thomas B. V. R., 75; Sergt. Hill, G. I. P. Ry. Vols., 74; Lieut' F. W. English B. V. R., 73; Cr.-Sergt. Black, B. V. R., 73; Lce.-Corpl. Fernandez, B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., 72; Sergt.-Major Downing, B. V. R., 71 being well up.

The Bo. Vol. Rifles' team win the silver medals given to each member, and hold the cup for the year, the G. I. P. Ry. Vols. taking the bronze medals for each member of the team. Two highest possible range scores were made on Wednesday: Cr.-Sergt. Thomas, B. V. R., 28 at 500 yards, and Cr.-Sergt. Black, B. V. R., 28 at 800 yards. The following are the scores:—

1ST TEAM, BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

	500 yds.	600 yds.	800 yds.	Total.
Lieut T M English	26	25	24	75
Cr Sergt E W Thomas	28	26	21	75
Cr-Sergt H Black	24	21	28	73
Lieut D J Sharp	25	23	21	69
Lieut F W English	23	25	21	68
Cr-Sergt J E Koss	22	17	25	64
Corpl G F Lund	22	25	15	62
Sergt-Major J H Downing	24	20	16	60
Totals	193	182	171	546

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS TEAM.

Vol A J Herbert	25	25	26	76
Sergt G Hill	25	26	23	74
Corpl C A Cutler	22	23	22	67
Lce-Sergt J Whittey	22	22	22	66
Vol Watson	25	21	17	63
Sergt W Fry	22	21	17	60
Sergt F Jones	24	23	10	57
Cr-Sergt A E Ashdown	20	21	15	56
Totals	185	182	152	519

1st Team, "Bo. Vol. Rifles," wins by 27 points.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 22.

(Before the HON'BLE CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Appeal for Hearing and Final Disposal.

781—Roughton and B—Dame Janbai vs Salla Mahomed Jafferbhai and another—Little, S N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

At 10-45 a.m.

For Judgment on Motion.

613-93—Mathubhai and J—Khetsey Jaitha and others vs Welji Nathu and others—Little, S N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Consent Decree.

281-92—Roughton and B—Cowasjee Byramjee Ghorewalla vs Pecrozbai and others—M N Saklatwalla and R and B.

For Dismissal.

269-92—M N Saklatwalla—Pecrozbai vs Cowasjee Byramjee Ghorewalla and others—Roughton and B.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

236-93—Tyabji and D—Thacker Heerji Govindji vs James M Tainsh—Little, S N and B—Part heard.

569-93—T A Bland—William Seod Threlfall vs Thomas S W Barton Coulson—In person.

New Long Causes.

314-93—Little, S N and B—Sadashiv Bapoo Shinde vs Wassudew Sadashiv Lele and others—Dikshit and H.

223-93—Edgelow and G—Narrondas Treebhowandas vs Jaikissondas Gungadas—Bhaishunker and K.

560-93—Bhaishunker and K—Vassonjee Nandjee vs Goculdas Madowjee—Little, S N and B.

2-94—Little, S N and B—Goculdas Madowjee vs Vussonjee Nandjee—Bhaishunker and K.

Defendant New Long Cause.

591-93—Thakurdas, D and C—Karimjee Allibhoy vs Edward H Elsworthy—Crawford, B and Co.

Postponed Long Causes.

379-93—Payne, G and S—Jacob alias Sassoon and others vs Rowjee Nanchan' and another—Brown and M.

586-90—Crawford, B and Co—Khimjee Jairam and another vs Govindjee Thakersee Mooljee—Thakurdas, D and C.

424-92—Brown and M—Luchminarayen Withaldas vs Soonkaram Girajee—T A Bhandi.

117-93—Payne, G and S—Gordhandas Pranjiwan and another vs Muljt Cursonji and another—J C Cama.

108-92—Ardasir H and D—The Advocate General vs Bai Poonjabai and others—Payne, G and S, L S N and B, and Wadia and G.

650-91—Chalk, W and S—Byramjee Bhimjeebhoy Mistry vs Jamsetjee Nowrojee Kapadia and another—J C Cama.

457-95—In person (a pauper)—Veljee Jadowjee vs Jetha Kallianjee and another—In person.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother gill's Madonal. Rs. -8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE UNIVERSITY SYNDICATE REPORT.

WE give below the main points of the report of the Syndicate of Bombay University, presented at the annual convocation, on Tuesday evening, by the Registrar, Dr. Macdonald:—

Mr. Chancellor,—I have the honour, by direction of the Syndicate, to lay before you and the Senate a report of the proceedings of the University since the last Convocation for conferring degrees held on the 21st February, 1893. The report mentions the principal results of the University Examinations, endowments to the University, and the more important academical events of the past year.

EXAMINATIONS.

University School Final Examination.—At this examination there were fifteen hundred and seventy-eight candidates. The number of successful candidates was 435; last year 1,466 candidates were sent up and 399 passed.

Matriculation Examination.—This examination was conducted at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, and Karachi. Three thousand and four candidates were examined. A statement is given showing the number of candidates sent up from the various schools and by private tutors, and the number of those who succeeded in passing the examination. 3,004 candidates were sent up and 649 passed. Last year the figures were 2,919, and 1,054, respectively.

Previous Examination.—At this examination there were 971 candidates, and 383 passed. The figures in 1892 were: candidates 757; passes 240. In 1893 there were 667 candidates, of whom 159 passed. Of the successful candidates this year 266 were Hindus, 85 Parsees, 9 Mahomedans, 15 Portuguese, 2 Europeans and Eurasians, and 3 Native Christians. Three passed in the first class and 84 in the second class.

Intermediate Examination.—At this examination there were 254 candidates, and 186 passed. In 1892 the figures were candidates 131, passes 68. Of the successful candidates this year 139 were Hindus, 34 Parsees, 9 Portuguese, and 3 Mahomedans. One passed in the first class and 47 in the second class.

First Examination for the Degree of B.A. (old rules).—At this examination there were 93 candidates, of whom 53 passed. In 1892 there were 259 candidates, 152 of whom passed. In 1891 there were 460 candidates and 149 passes. Of the successful candidates this year 48 were Hindus, 3 Parsees, and 2 Mahomedans. Five passed in the second class.

Second Examination for the degree of B. A.—At this examination there were 273 candidates, 183 of whom passed. In 1892 the figures were: candidates 260; passes 141. In 1891 candidates 252; passes 129. Of the successful candidates this year 144 were Hindus, 30 Parsees, 3 Mahomedans, 4 Portuguese, and 2 Jews. One passed in the first class and 32 in the second class.

First Examination for the degree of B. Sc.—At this examination there were 26 candidates, of whom 13 passed the examination. Eight were Hindus, 4 Parsees, and 1 a European. Five were from the College of Science Poona, 5 from Wilson College, 1 from Fergusson College, 1 from Dayaram Jethmal Sind College, Karachi, and 1 from Central College, Madras. One was placed in the first class, and 3 in the second class. In 1892 there were 18 candidates, of whom 12 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 20 candidates, of whom 6 passed the examination.

Second Examination for the degree of B. Sc.—At this examination there were 7 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination. They were all Hindus. one was placed in the second class. One was from Elphinstone College, 1 from Baroda and Grant Medical Colleges, and 1 an ex-student. In 1892 there were 11 candidates, of whom 6 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 10 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination.

Examination for the degree of M. A. in Languages.—There were 7 candidates, of whom 5 passed the examination. Two were placed in the second class. One was a Eurasian, 1 a Hindu, 1 a Parsee, 1 a Mahomedan and 1 a Portuguese. In 1892 there were 5 candidates, of whom 1 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 6 candidates, of whom 4 passed the examination.

Examination for the degree of M. A. in History and Philosophy.—There were were 4 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination. They were Hindus from Deccan College. In 1892 there were 4 candidates, of whom none passed the examination, and in 1891 there was 1 candidate who passed the examination.

Examination for the degree of M. A. in Mathematics.—There were 3 candidates, of whom 2 passed the examination. One was placed in the second class. One was a Parsee and 1 a Hindu. They were both from Elphinstone College. In 1892 there were 2 candidates, who passed the examination, and in 1891 there was 1 candidate, who passed the examination.

Examination for the degree of M.A. in Natural Science.—There were 2 candidates who failed to pass the examination. In 1892 there was no candidate, and in 1891 there was only 1 candidate, who failed to pass the examination.

First Examination for the degree of LL. B.—At this examination there were 122 candidates, of whom 103 passed the examination. Sixty-six were from Government Law School, 15 from Government Law Class, Poona, 9 from Gujarat Law Class, 9 from Baroda Law Class, and 4 from Sind Law Class. Forty-one were placed in the first division. Seventy-three were Hindus, 26 Parsees, 3 Portuguese, and 1 a Mahomedan. In 1892 there were 51 candidates, of whom 18 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 52 candidates, of whom 19 passed the examination.

Second Examination for the degree of LL. B.—At this examination there were 9 candidates from Government Law School, 5 of whom passed the examination. 3 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi and 1 a European. In 1892, there was only 1 candidate, who passed the examination

Examination for the degree of LL.B.—There were 94 candidates from the Government Law School, of whom 31 passed the examination. 22 were Hindus, 8 Parsis and 1 Portuguese. In 1892 there were 106 candidates, of whom 43 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 87 candidates, of whom 35 passed the examination.

First Examination in Medicine.—There were 60 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 22 passed the examination. 10 were Hindus, 2 Parsis, 6 Portuguese, and 4 Europeans. In 1892 there were 62 candidates, of whom 31 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 61 candidates, of whom 20 passed the examination.

Second Examination in Medicine.—There were 52 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 17 passed the examination. 5 were Hindus, 3 Parsis, 5 Portuguese, 3 Europeans and 1 a Mahomedan. In 1892 there were 52 candidates, of whom 34 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 69 candidates, of whom 21 passed the examination.

Examination for the degree of L.M. & S.—There were 37 candidates from Grant Medical College, of whom 13 passed the examination. 1 was placed in the first class. 3 were Hindus, 5 Parsis, 3 Portuguese, 1 a European and 1 a Mahomedan. In 1892 there were 44 candidates, of whom 17 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 45 candidates, of whom 22 passed the examination.

First Examination in Agriculture.—There were 21 candidates, of whom 15 passed the examination. 2 were placed in the second class. All were Hindus. 4 were from the College of Science, Poona, and 11 from the Baroda College. In 1892 there were 25 candidates, of whom 16 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 28 candidates, of whom 16 passed the examination.

Second Examination in Agriculture.—At this examination there were 16 candidates, of whom 9 passed the examination. They were all Hindus. 2 were from the College of Science, Poona, and 7 from the Baroda College. two were placed in the second class. In 1892 there were 15 candidates, of whom 12 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 5 candidates, of whom 3 passed the examination.

Examination for the diploma in Agriculture.—At this examination there were 11 candidates, all of whom passed the examination. One was placed in the first class and 9 in the second class. They were all Hindus. 6 were from the Baroda College and 5 from the College of Science, Poona. In 1892 there were 3 candidates, all of whom passed the examination.

First Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 16 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 14 passed the examination. One was placed in the first class and 9 in the second class. 9 were Hindus, 3 Parsis, 1 a Portuguese, and 1 a European. In 1892 there were 23 candidates, of whom 20 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 19 candidates, of whom 14 passed the examination.

Second Examination in Civil Engineering.—There were 17 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, of whom 12 passed the examination. 4 were placed in the second class. 7 were Hindus, 3 Parsis, 1 a European and 1 a Eurasian. In 1892 there were 16 candidates, of whom 14 passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 11 candidates, of whom 9 passed the examination.

Examination for the degree of L. C. E.—There were 8 candidates from the College of Science, Poona, all of whom passed the examination. One was placed in the first class and 6 in the second class. 6 were Hindus, 1 a Parsi, and 1 a Portuguese. In 1892 there were 8 candidates, all of whom passed the examination, and in 1891 there were 6 candidates, all of whom passed the examination.

University Scholarships and Prizes.—During the year under report the University scholarships and prizes were duly awarded.

Wilson Lectures.—Mr. H. H. Dhruva, B.A., LL. B., has been appointed Wilson Philological Lecturer for the current year, and will deliver during the present term a course of six lectures on Sanskrit and Prakrit languages derived from it.'

Regulations.—Since the last annual Convocation Government sanction has been accorded in the case of changes in the regulations relating to the abolition of oral examinations at the University School Final Examination and to the admission to the First and Second LL. B. Examinations. In last year's report mention was made of the Resolution passed by the Senate to the effect that the designation of the First Medical Degree should be changed from L. M. & S. to M. B., and that the Senate soon after the Convocation for conferring degrees was to meet to consider another proposition regarding the Medical Degree. When the Senate did meet, this proposition was dropped, the meeting "passing to the next busines on the statement" under Bye-Law 65. The Resolution passed by the Senate at a previous meeting not being complete, did not receive the sanction of Government.

The committee appointed by the Syndicate to revise the curriculum for the B. Sc. Degree will, it is expected, shortly send in their report, and the Syndicate will then be able to lay before the Senate revised regulations for the Science degree. The question of the Matriculation Examination has long been under consideration by a committee appointed by the Syndicate and a sub-committee of the Syndicate. On receipt of the report of the latter the Syndicate will submit to the Senate at an early date propositions relating to that and the University School Final Examinations, which they trust will meet with the approval of the Senate. Government having asked the Syndicate whether they proposed taking any step to aid in the development of vernacular literature, such as recognizing the vernaculars in any way in connection with the University Examinations, and the Syndicate having considered the matter, proposals will be submitted for consideration by the Senate at its next meeting. The subject of the dates of the various examinations has also engaged the attention of the Syndicate for some length of time and their recommendations in the matter will be submitted to the Senate at an early date.

Colleges.—During the year under report the Fergusson College, Poona, has been recognized for the purposes of the First B.Sc. Examination and for a period of two years for the purposes of the Second B.Sc. Examination.

Endowments.—The offers of Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and the Secretaries to the Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Entertainment Fund, which were under consideration this time last year, have been accepted with the best thanks of the Senate. An offer of Rs. 6,000 in 5 per cent. Municipal Debenture Bonds from the Honorary Secretaries, Wordsworth Testimonial Fund, for the foundation of a Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize was received and accepted during the year. An anonymous offer of Rs. 6,000 in 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes has been received for the foundation of a Gold Medal in memory of the late Vice-Chancellor, the Honourable Mr. Justice Telang. The offer will be submitted to the Senate at its next meeting. The Syndicate have also under consideration an offer of Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds received a few days ago on behalf of the subscribers to the Dosabhai Framji Cama Memorial Fund for the foundation of a Dosabhai Framji Cama Scholarship. The offer of an additional sum of Rs. 2,000 from Mr. Harkisondas Narotamdas mentioned in the last report was subsequently withdrawn by him, as it was found that even with the addition of Rs. 2,000 the interest of the Lady Reay Medal Fund would be insufficient to pay the cost of the gold required for the medal. As the Syndicate were considering what steps should be taken in the case of Medal Funds affected by the depreciation of silver, Mr. Harkisondas suggested that the Syndicate might consider the case of the Lady Reay Gold Medal also. The Syndicate have resolved to have, common to all the medals under their consideration, smaller dies with the University arms on one side, but even with those dies the income of the Lady Reay Medal Fund would be insufficient to pay the cost of the medal, and the Syndicate have asked Mr. Harkisondas to renew his offer of Rs. 2,000.

Affiliation to the Cambridge University.—For the benefit of the *alumni* of this University the Gilchrist Trustees have suggested that this University should, like the Calcutta University, get itself affiliated to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford. Oxford has, however, already admitted this University to the privileges of a Colonial University, and the Syndicate propose applying to the Cambridge University authorities for admission to similar privileges.

Election of Fellows.—As in the previous year, two graduates were again elected during the past year by certain graduates of this University, and under the same rules, with a view to their nomination as Fellows by His Excellency the Governor in Council. The elected graduates have been duly nominated Fellows of the Bombay University.

Election of Municipal Councillors.—The rules relating to the election of two Municipal Councillors by Fellows resident in Bombay have been considerably revised.

Election of a member of the Legislative Council.—Under the revised rules for the nomination of members of his Excellency the Governor's Council for making Laws and Regulations only his Excellency invited the Senate through the Vice-Chancellor for the first time during the past year to elect a person to be recommended for nomination as a member of the Council. The Senate framed rules for the purpose and elected from amongst their body a member, who was duly nominated member of the Council by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

The Financial Condition of the University.—During the past year Government gave a grant of Rs. 5,000 only as previously intimated. To the protest of the Senate mentioned in last year's report Government replied that it "adhered to its former opinion, that the grant hitherto made to the University could be more usefully devoted to various educational institutions which needed Government assistance more than did the University." The Senate thereafter raised the fees for some of the examinations, particularly those for the University School Final and Matriculation examinations. It is gratifying to be able to say that the number of candidates at the University School Final examination, the fees for which had been raised from ten to fifteen rupees, showed that the raising of the fees had not apparently been a check to the number of candidates appearing at the examination, the number having increased from 1,510 to 1,617. At the Matriculation examination, the fees for which were raised from ten to twelve rupees, the number of candidates was more than maintained, there being 3,067 this year as compared with 2,970 last year. A recommendation made by the Syndicate as regards an annual fee to be paid by the Fellows was not adopted by the Senate.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 21st February, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	20	4	0 p.m.	18	26
Teheran	21	2	14 p.m.	...	39
Suez	21	3	0 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 21st February, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	58	...	1
,, Kurrachee	..	8	...	1
,, Madras	..	35	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Tenerife, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.

Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.

Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.

Route Saigon Bangkok interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

Mails for Reunion and Madagascar close at Mauritius 1 p.m. Friday twenty-third instant.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR OAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists tores, &c.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 13th February:—Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 23426, dated 1st February, 1894, saying that it has now been ascertained that the only possible method of removing the nuisance from the Frere Road is to lay a new 15-in. pipe sewer, that plans and estimates for this sewer are being prepared, and that it is also proposed to intercept the sewage from Argyll Road at the point where the Argyll Road joins the Frere Road drain.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from Mr. H. W. Uloth, dated 19th January, 1894, tendering the resignation of his seat on the Board of the Port Trust, as he is not likely to return to Bombay for a few months more. Read letter from Mr. R. S. Campbell, dated London, 25th January, 1894, resigning his seat on the Port Trust Board, as he will not be back in Bombay in February when his leave expires.

Resolution.—The Chamber of Commerce to be requested to elect representatives to fill the vacancies. Mr. Uloth has served as a Trustee since March 1888, and Mr. R. S. Campbell has served since March 1890. The Trustees have received the intimation of their resignations with much regret.

Read letters from the Port Officer, dated 2nd and 6th February, 1894, respectively, reporting that the s. s. Netherby Hall, when leaving the Victoria Dock on the 1st instant in pilotage charge of Mr. T. Canavan, 1st Grade Pilot, ran into and sank a cotton boat which obstructed the channel and came in the way of the s. s. Netherby Hall; that the tindal of the boat was prosecuted and fined Rs. 20; and that he does not attach any blame to Mr. Canavan, who did all he could to avert the collision.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, No. 22-5833, dated 7th Feb., 1894, reporting that the hay merchants at the Frere Reclamation being greatly distressed in consequence of several rumours of further acts of incendiarism, are pressing for the enclosure of their hay stacks, so that their police ramosees now on duty at the place may be able to see all those who pass to the storage grounds, and that he is arranging with the Customs Department to have the north gate of the Reclamation closed so as to place a restriction on people passing in by that way; and recommending—(1) That a close barbed wire fence furnished with light gates be fitted at the parts of the Frere Estate marked in blue on the litho. plan forwarded with his letter; and (2) That the fence behind the private chawls along the route marked in red be fitted at once. Read memo. from the Acting Engineer, dated 9th February, 1894, estimating the cost of the fence and gates marked in blue at Rs. 616, and of the fence marked red at Rs. 1,077, total Rs. 1,693.

Resolution.—The expenditure estimated at Rs. 1,693 is sanctioned as a charge against Capital to be included in the supplementary estimate for 1893-94 as a charge against the fixed annual revenue surplus. The work should be proceeded with at once.

The following papers were laid on the table:—

Letters from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, No. C/10175, dated 20th December, 1893, and No. C/790, dated 27 January, 1894, requesting that certain alterations be made in the drainage of the Opium Warehouse for the removal of waste water from the testing rooms. Estimated cost, Rs. 82. Note.—It is proposed to sanction this.

Letter from the Port Officer, No. 304-7, dated 2nd February, 1894, reporting that prow No. 2934, bound from Malet Bunder to Panwell with a general cargo, which sank east of the Port Trust Workshops on the 31st ultimo, is now on the mud inside Mazagon Bunder and the greater portion of her cargo has been saved.

Letter from the Docks Superintendent No. 11308, dated 9th February, 1894, reporting that Rs. 1,113-14-3 realized by the sale of wheat and seed sweepings, &c., has been paid into the Bank to the credit of Trustees' account.

Statement of Cottons, Twist and Metals in Port Trust Wareh

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The problem of flying is still claiming the attention of Professor S. P. Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, who has recently explained the soaring of birds by taking advantage of inequalities in the current of the wind. The bird by some instinct, or sense, is able to "see the wind," and adapt its body and wings to the irregular puffs or pulsation of the air, so as to utilise their pressures. He also believes that a flying machine or aerodrome can be constructed to do what the bird does, but reserves his plans for another occasion. The machine, however, would consist of an inclined plane or a curved surface heavier than air, and supplied with fuel and driving engines to sustain it in a calm, but which would ordinarily be inactive while the wind blew, because by inclining or changing the plane so as to take advantage of the gusts, the entire machine could be propelled forward, and rise or sink, as the case might be. "The final application of these principles," he says, "to the art of aerodromics seems then to be, that while it is not likely that the perfected aerodrome will ever be able to dispense altogether with the ability to rely at intervals on some internal source of power, it will not be indispensable that this aerodrome of the future shall, in order to go any distance—even to circumnavigate the globe without alighting—need to carry a weight of fuel which would enable it to perform this journey under conditions analagous to those of a steamship, but that the fuel and weight need only be such as to enable it to take care of itself in exceptional moments of calm."

The gigantic extinct bird of Madagascar, called the epyornis, whose egg recently attracted attention in England, has been the subject of a communication to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, by M. Milne-Edwards, the great zoologist. The bird must have attained a height of ten feet or more when full grown, and, according to Milne-Edwards, it lived on the borders of marshes. Remains of more than sixty individuals have been found commingled with bones of small hippopotami, crocodiles, and turtles, and these include no less than a dozen different varieties of the bird, one of which resembles the cassowary. M. Milne-Edwards has also pointed out very striking analogies between the fauna of Madagascar and New Zealand.

Two full-grown ourang-outangs, captured in a forest of Borneo, were recently brought to the Jardin d'Acclimatation, Paris. They belonged to the species Simia satyrus, which differs from the red ourang of Sumatra by its deeper colour. One named Max was about 5ft. 6in. high, the other, called Maurice, was several inches taller. Their faces were quite black, with brilliant brown eyes, large mouths, and a sad, apathetic expression. Even in a state of nature, however, the ourang is dull and sedentary, and only active in seeking his food, which is chiefly or wholly fruit. His favourite attitude is a sitting one, with his head inclined on his breast and his eyes looking down. By day he travels through the tree tops, and by night sleeps in the crest or thick tufts of a palm or pandanus, and sometimes in a clump of orchids. Maurice is dead, and Max is said to be dying, if he is not already dead.

M. Dimitre has continued his experiments on this subject by subjecting specimens of living wood of equal dimension in the direction of their fibres to the spark from a Holtz electrical machine, and finds that oak is easily penetrated by it, while black poplar, willow, and especially beech, are much more resisting. In all these cases the heart wood is the least conductive, and behaves like laburnum. In fact, the starchy trees poor in oil, such as oak, poplar, willow, maple, elm, and ash offer much less resistance to the spark than beeches, walnuts, birches, and limes, which are fat trees. Pines, which contain a good deal of oil in winter, but have little oil in summer, are much more resisting in one season than the other. In summer time the wood is as easily pierced by the spark as oakwood, and in winter as difficult to penetrate as beechwood. When the oil of beech and walnut wood is extracted by other, the spark easily goes through. The dead wood of starchy trees is more easily pierced than the living wood, a fact which militates against the common idea that sap conducts the discharge. The bark and foliage of trees are, according to M. Dimitre, bad conductors. The above observations agree in a general way with statistics of lightning strokes in Europe. Thus, in the forests of Lippe, from 1879 to 1883, and in 1890, there were 159 oaks, 59 pines, 21 beeches, and 21 other kinds of trees struck.

The term Palæo-Asiatics is given by Russian and German ethnographers to certain tribes, such as the Kamschatkans, Koriaks, and Youkagirs, which occupy the north-eastern parts of Siberia, and are supposed to have once occupied most of northern Asia and Japan until dispossessed by the Chinese. Mantchu, and Mongoloid peoples. They are of small stature (4ft. 6in. to 5ft), but strongly built, with round heads, flat noses, small oblique eyes, straight hair, and scanty beard. Professor Gustave Schlegel, of Leyden, has recently shown that "The land of little men" in the Chinese chronicles was Japan, which was inhabited by Koriaks before the arrival of the Ainos, who are generally supposed to be the aborigines of Japan. The Ainos, he thinks, are the race referred to in the Chinese annals as inhabiting the Land of the White People, and he connects them with the white race by the colour of their skin, the character of their hair, and their full beards, which are not Mongolian features. More than one of our own travellers have remarked the European traits of the Ainos, and the similarity of some of their words to European equivalents. If they belong to the white race, how comes it that they are so unintelligent, and how did they acquire the long fall of hair which covers their bodies? These are questions on which no light is thrown as yet.

The Balubons of Central Africa smelt iron by means of clay furnaces, with a primitive blast supplied by a rude bellows. The ore is fed at the top of the furnace, and the molten iron is allowed to run out at the bottom. The Balubans have quite a reputation for their iron hunting-weapons.

M. Lumiere, a French photographer, has obtained some very good colour photographs by Lippmann's method. Pictures of stained glasses, scenery, the solar spectrum, and portraits show all the natural colours very well, including shades of white, which are more difficult to reproduce than the simple colours.

About 4 p.m., on May 26th last, while a party of engineers were surveying for a railway on Beaver Creek, British Columbia, about 11 miles north and 5 miles east of where the Columbia River crosses the boundary of the United States, they heard a series of sharp reports, lasting for half a minute and growing fainter, then a whizzing sound as of a body rapidly moving through the air. A man named Gerling, who was walking along the Beaver Creek trail at the time, heard the whizzing grow louder and louder, and a stone strike the ground among some bushes near by. Another fragment fell with in 50 feet of Mr. Edward McLeod, who was not far off, and buried itself in the ground, from which it was dug and found to weigh about 5lbs. Next day Mr. Hislop discovered a newly made hole in the ground, making an angle of 58deg. from the horizontal, and on digging 3 feet down unearthed a meteorite weighing 35lbs. It had come from a S. 60 deg. E. direction.

Mr. Hislop sent a piece home, which has now been examained by Mr. B. J. Harrington, who finds it to contain olivine and enstatite, iron in grains and strings, and magnetic material consisting chiefly of nickel-iron. Cobalt, magnesia, silica, and other substances were also detected in the stone, which was brown and dull outside and light grey inside.

Spangolite, a vere rare mineral, has been found in some British Museum specimens of copper are from the St. Day mines of Redruth, Cornwall. It occurs in deep emerald-green translucent crystals of a hexagonal form, ending in truncated pyramids, and is in reality a hydrated sulphate and chloride of copper and aluminium. Only one other sample of spangolite is known, namely, that described by Mr. Penfield in the "American Journal of Science," 1890, and discored in the district around Tombstone, Arizona.

In Siberia the skin of the blue fox, or isatis, is highly prized, and the first prize for the horse races of the Anadyr is a fine pelt. According to M. Langlavel, the blue fox still inhabits the Lapland part of Scandinavia, the island of the White Sea, parts of Northern Russia, the coast of Siberia, the new Siberian islands, and in America, the Aleutian Islands, Atton, Ounalachka (the Fox Islands), Alaska, the Commander Islands, the Mackenzie River district, Labrador, and Newfoundland. The blue fox is a variety of the white fox, so rare that of 100 white fox skins only four or five will have the bluish or cloudy tinge.

At a recent meeting of the Academie des Sciences, Paris, M. de Lacaze-Duthiers presented a memoir of M. Guitel on a curious little fish, the blennius sphinx, which he has been observing in the marine laboratory of Banyuls sur Mer. The blennius builds a nest, which he watches while the female deposits her eggs in it. He is polygamous and very jealous, fiercely attacking his own image reflected from a mirror placed underneath the water.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE EXCHNGE PROBLEM.

THE Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—The opinion is fast gaining ground that an import duty on silver must be levied, notwithstanding official denials. It is very easy to read between the lines of Mr. Russell's reply to a question in the House on Thursday; he said a duty on silver for the purpose of supporting the currency policy is not meditated, and that he could not anticipate the budget regarding the general policy. This can only mean that a duty on silver will form a portion of Mr. Westland's portfolio, and it is only to be hoped that the Government do not make the hideous blunder of fixing a duty on any but a sliding scale. A simple fixed-duty will be of no avail, except as an insignificant source of income. The bullion people in the bazar have to-day got hold of the idea very strongly, and forward sellers of bars will not contract without a clause to the effect that the purchaser pays any duty that may be imposed in the interval.

It is a waste of power to go on pointing out to the India Office the immense strength of their position at present in regard to Council bills, but if they would only alter their tactics, a considerable saving might even now be effected. It goes without saying that next Wednesday tenders will be accepted at whatever rates the banks choose to bid, whereas if the Secretary of State would only be a little firm there would be a rude awakening at this end. It is all very well to assert in a general sort of way that trade can, at a push, get on without Councils, but people who know all about it, feel convinced that money must be returned from London in large quantities and almost immediately. Consequently the Government are masters of the situation at this moment if ever they were, and yet they refuse to believe it. It is in the power of the Secretary of State to put exchange up a ha' penny next week if he cared to do it.

There is no valid reason why the arrangements connected with the transfer to London of the public money expended by the Secretary of State should have been vested all these years with the home authorities. Admitting there were reasons that had weight in the past, the recent mismanagement in the sale of Councils disentitles the India Office to any further right in the matter. It is on all sides considered intolerable that the old system can any longer be allowed to work. There is a limit to the patience of the tax-payer, and in every direction the demand is now heard for the country to have a voice in the management of this important matter. From the way that men in and out of business hammer away at the subject, it is clear they will not rest satisfied till the whole system is remodelled, and Lord Kimberley has only himself to blame for the seeds of discontent that have been sown. The last straw is the clear and unequivocal statement of Sir William Harcourt in the House on Tuesday, to the effect that there was no intention of reverting to a fixed minimum for the bills, nor any idea of imposing a duty on silver of reopening the mints. Further emphasis was to be found in his also saying that no change in the policy of the Indian Government was meditated. Under such circumstances it is not surprising that public feeling runs strong, and that men are united as they were at the time of the Ilbert bill, the only difference being that Europeans and Natives are pulling in the same boat and are not now antagonistic to each other. A requisition to the Sheriff for a public meeting at the Town Hall is in course of signature; it was started by the native community, and is being heartily joined in by Europeans. The matter is no longer one that can be left to Lord Kimberley, or Mr. Bertram Currie or Mr. Robert Hardie, and the public in India who find the money will have to be heard in their outspoken desire to direct as to the mechanism for transfer to England of the sums required there from time to time. A continued disregard of the national will in this important matter will make it an intolerable abuse, and the struggle can only end in the Secretary of State having to yield.

There would be no serious difficulty in handing the business over to the Financial Department of the Government of India, the thing being worked on much the same lines as the transfers of money from one Indian Treasury to another on trade account are arranged here daily by the Comptroller-General. Bills could entirely be done away with, and nothing but telegraphic transfers dealt in. An exchange bank requiring say twenty lakhs, or any amount, returned from London to Calcutta, would ascertain from the Comptroller-General the rate at which he would work, and if the price was acceptable, the transaction could be closed, the bank at once telegraphing to its home office to pay the Secretary of State the equivalent. The next morning, on receipt by the Comptroller-General of advice that the sterling amount had been paid, the branch bank in Calcutta would receive from that official a cheque for the required number of rupees. By such a system the home Government would gain an advantage in being relieved of all responsibility. Blame, if any, could only attach to the Financial Department in India.

The Department is daily posted up in the position of the money market, and could be made into a thoroughly efficient *bureau*, situated as it is in the heart of the principal market of absorption, and information would filter to it from hour to hour. The Accountants-General in Bombay and Madras could similarly administer to the needs of those centres, the rate for the day being fixed by telegraphic instructions from Calcutta each morning. During the months that the Financial Member of Council and the Financial Secretary are at Simla, the Comptroller-General here would require to be vested with full powers. It might be desirable to stop daily sales, or "extra allotments" as the India Office have hitherto delighted in calling them, and on only one day in the seven should the week's rations be served out. The day might be changed from Wednesday to Thursday; the latter being bank meeting day here, both the Comptroller-General and the exchange banks would be better able to view the horizon. This is only a rough sketch of what might very easily be done, but even in its crude state it will be readily seen what immense advantages it possesses over the present system, under which the India Office blunders from day to day, and is hood winked at every turning.

ALLEGED MURDER AT LAHORE.

THE alleged atrocious murder of a girl nine years old, at the house of Nawab Ghulam Mahbub Sobhani, is exercising the minds of the natives in Lahore city. Conflicting accounts are given, but the following appear to be the facts:—The deceased was married to a boy adopted by Mussammat Kammo, the Nawab's wife, against the wishes of her mother, who put the matter in Court, asking for the custody of the girl; and it was while the case was pending trial that the girl was alleged to have been murdered. A few nights ago a female servant of the Nawab informed the girl's mother of the supposed murder of her daughter. On this the mother went to the Nawab's house, and seeing the body of the girl being carried out for interment, raised an alarm. A few of the Medical and Government College students heard the cries of the mother in the street, and stopped the funeral procession, and with the assistances of a few shopkeepers caused the body to be brought back to the Nawab's house. The story of the students is that the matter was then reported to the police, but the latter did not act satisfactorily, so they went and reported, the incident direct to the Assistant Commissioner, who personally repaired to the spot, had the statements of the witnesses recorded, and the body of the girl conveyed to the hospital for examination, at about 9 p.m. On behalf of the police, however, it is stated that immediately the report was received, the Inspector of the city proceeded to the spot, also the District Superintendent of Police, and Mr. Mercer, A. D. S. P. The idea that a murder had been committed was encouraged by the fact that the wife of Nawab Ghulam Mahbub Sobhani was known to be a woman of bad temper, who had previously been accused of illtreating her servants. Her statement, however, which has been confirmed by several witnesses and the native doctor who attended the child, is that about three weeks ago the deceased tripped and fell when she was carrying a kerosine lamp and a bottle of kerosine oil; that her clothes caught fire, and she was very severely burnt; that subsequently the roof fell in, burying her under the *debris*, from which she received very severe injuries about the head and body, bringing on fever, and that the whole of this time she was daily attended by a native hakim, Sher Ali. Dr. Browne examined the body on the 14th instant, and submitted a report to the Deputy Commisioner. Dr. Browne's report is that the cause of death was erysipelas of long standing, which alone could account for many of the appearances; but that there were other injuries which seem to have been caused by some sort of cutting instrument and some by blows or falls; also that the deceased had suffered much from malaria. So far as the police inquiries have gone there is held to be nothing whatever to show that the deceased met with foul play, as people believe; but on the countrary that she died from the effects of burns and injuries received from the roof falling on her. The case is, however, causing great excitement in the city, and some of the native *raises* and others have sent petitions to the Lieutenant-Governor, asking that the case may be tried by a European judical officer.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

COTTON SHIPMENTS FOR JAPAN.

IF the *Asahi Shimbun* be rightly informed the Nippon Yusen Kaisha is confronted by keen competitors in the service recently established by it between Bombay and this country. The arrangement under which the Japanese company originally placed its steamers on the line, writes the *Japan Mail*, was that the Japanese spinners should guarantee cargoes aggregating 50,000 bales *per annum*, and that in the event of any spinner importing cotton by other vessels, he should be liable to a penalty of 50 *sen* a bale. Against this combination, the Peninsular and Oriental Company remonstrated very strongly, even going so far, we believe, as to invoke diplomatic interference. But when we recall the co-operative methods resorted to by British ship-owners themselves—methods that have successfully endured the ordeal of judicial examination—it is difficult to detect any legal grounds of complaint in the action taken by the Japanese spinners. The Peninsular and Oriental Company did not, however, confine itself to protests: it adopted the more effectual plan of reducing freights, so that, instead of paying 17 rupees per ton, shippers can now get their cotton carried for one rupee. It may well be supposed that this sweeping reduction startled the Japanese cotton-spinners not a little. They saw themselves in the position of having contracted for the carriage of their cotton at 13 rupees a ton, whereas it could now be carried for one rupee. In view of this extraordinary situation, a meeting was recently held in Osaka, and certain resolutions were adopted in a give-and-take spirit. It was decided that the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha should be asked to reduce the freight from 13 to 12 rupees per ton, and that, by way of set-off, the aggregate yearly freight guaranteed to the Kaisha should be increased from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand tons. On the other hand, the penalty for importing cotton by outside ships was raised from 50 sen to 3 yen a bale. Four bales make a ton. Hence the penalty per ton is 12 yen, or 22·8 rupees. It is evident, therefore, that the cost of importing cotton by the ships of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for example, amounts to 23·8 *rupees* per ton under this arrangement, or 11·8 *rupees* more than the cost per ship of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Of course such a difference if it can really be established, will be prohibitive. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Directors are said to have agreed to the programme as above modified. There remains, however, another question, namely, the course to be pursued with regard to shipments over and above the guaranteed total of seventy-five thousand tons. The present estimate is that a hundred and fifty thousand tons will be needed during the twelve months. Should the spinners be let free to get the second half of that amount carried by any ships they please, or should they pledge themselves to import it by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's vessels? A general meeting to decide this point was originally fixed for April, but is now to be held next month. The expectation is that the spinners will make a proposal to the Yusen Kaisha, promising to entrust the conveyance of the whole to its steamers, on condition that a rate fixed at the meeting is accepted by the Kaisha. For all these particulars the *Asahi Shimbun* is responsible.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST OF FEBRUARY, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the ratios of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation since 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·106	Calm	1	75·1	58·1	76	...	4·12	+1·97
Agra	30·113	N W	3	89·6	58·9	72	...	2·13	+1·29
Cawnpore	30·101	N	4	89·4	52·0	67	...	1·70	...
Allahabad	30·076	Calm	4	81·2	56·4	84	...	3·81	+2·17
Jhansi	30·135	Calm	1	81·4	59·7	54	...	4·19	+3·20
Jacobabad	30·155	Calm	2	83·5	51·0	51	...	1·22	+0·63
Karachi	30·061	N E	6	81·0	54·5	93	...	4·28	+2·29
Jeypore	30·138	Calm	1	79·0	58·6	72	...	4·00	+3·03
Ajmere	30·145	Calm	2	78·4	55·2	65	...	2·43	+1·56
Deesa	30·048	E	8	90·7	58·8	33	...	2·20	+1·79
Ahmedabad	30·017	N E	4	89·2	66·1	42	...	1·92	...
Bhuj	30·050	N	6	87·9	59·9	49	...	0·27	+0·06
Rajkot	30·045	N	4	88·4	57·9	62	...	1·54	+1·08
Veraval	30·021	Calm	2	87·1	58·8	58	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·030	E N E	8	81·8	59·8	42	...	2·41	+1·63
Indore	30·069	N E	3	85·0	54·1	73	...	3·79	+1·39
Saugor	30·084	E N E	3	82·8	58·3	...	...	3·72	+1·75
Jubbulpore	30·054	N E	4	84·9	60·3	63	...	2·74	+0·67
Hoshangabad	30·048	N E	6	86·3	61·8	53	...	5·89	+4·28
Khandwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	30·027	W S W	3	92·3	64·2	56	...	0·64	−0·80
Nagpur	30·022	N E	5	92·3	62·6	47	...	3·08	+0·89
Amraoti	30·007	E	4	93·6	63·8	41	...	1·20	−0·96
Akola	29·997	E S E	4	93·4	60·9	33	...	2·62	+0·02
Surat	30·009	W	F	91·1	57·0	72	...	0·77	+0·54
Malegaon	30·027	W	3	91·4	55·5	56	...	1·31	−0·12
Bombay	30·013	E N E	8	81·7	69·0	81	...	1·85	+1·01
Poona	30·055	S W	6	92·7	55·9	54	...	2·44	+0·74
Aurangabad	30·033	S E	4	90·3	55·7	28	...	4·01	...
Sholapur	30·049	S E	8	94·8	64·1	35	...	0·28	−0·51
Ratnagiri	30·011	S S E	5	84·4	67·9	79	...	0·21	−0·63
Belgaum	30·016	Calm	7	89·3	58·4	41	...	5·46	+3·46
Goa	30·038	S E	8	85·1	72·4	90	...	4·07	...
Karwar	30·020	N E	2	87·3	67·1	92	...	2·78	−0·35
Mangalore	30·016	E N E	2	87·3	71·9	80	...	3·61	−0·17
Calicut	30·008	E	9	89·3	71·1	76	...	7·18	−0·31
Cochin	29·997	N E	M	89·3	72·7	74	...	6·99	−3·46
Bangalore	30·053	E S E	7	87·7	57·9	75	...	3·06	−1·59
Saundatti	30·062	E N E	5	91·7	63·4	79	...	3·82	+1·61
Masulipatam	30·066	N	2	84·6	66·1	93	...	17·93	+9·40
Bellary	30·053	S E	3	94·0	66·9	81	...	1·26	−1·20
Cuddapah	30·043	E	...	95·9	69·6	59	...	9·03	+2·06
Madras	30·057	N W	11	88·2	74·7	80	...	23·44	−0·95
Coimbatore	30·032	N	3	89·9	65·8	85	...	13·43	+7·35
Trichinopoly	30·029	Calm	2	93·0	69·4	77	...	14·35	+4·57
Negapatam	30·016	E	11	87·5	76·7	77	...	43·78	+11·07
Colombo	30·023	E S E	6	88·0	73·0	64	...	25·66	+0·41
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts all over the country. Readings are highest at Jacobabad and lowest in the south. Gradients are slight. Winds are westerly to north-westerly at Agra, Cawnpore, Surat, Masulipatam and Madras, and north-easterly to south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Karachi. The maximum temperature is 4° above the normal at Deesa, and the minimum 4° to 6° in excess at Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Neemuch, Jubulpore and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 96° at Cuddapah and the lowest 51° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in the Punjab, North-West Provinces and at Jeypore, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the observing stations since yesterday. The weather is fine and settled almost everywhere except on and off the Coromandel Coast where it is inclined to become cloudy.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The German Emperor has now turned his attention to sculpture, the *World* says, with results quite as untoward as the consequences of his interference with science and literature. Ever since the death of his illustrious grandfather a public subscription has been going on in Germany for immortalising by some national monument the founders of the Empire in general, and William I. in particular. Most of the competitors very naturally introduced subordinate figures of Bismack, Roon, and others, and the various designs are now being exhibited in Berlin. The Emperor, however, has set summarily at naught the decision of the jury, and selected the model of one Herr Begas, who has simply surrounded the statue of William I. with four emblematical "Victories," and wholly ignored the existence of the other military and political heroes of the events of 1870 and 1871. The memorial is, therefore, denationalised, and becomes exclusively a tribute to the glory of the Hohenzollerns, rather than a national trophy.

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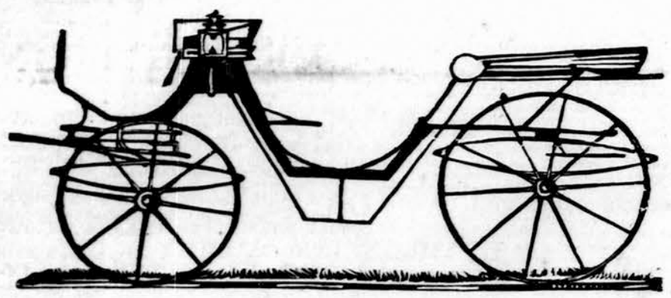

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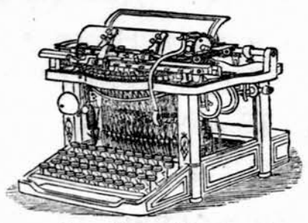

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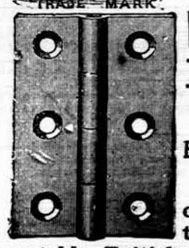

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